SEMI-WEEKLY NORTH-CAROLINA STANDARD.

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THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY BY

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Terms of the Weekly. Two dollars per annum in advance, or within the first month, Two dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

Terms of the Semi-Weekly. Four dollars per annum, in advance, or within the first month; Four dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

☞ The above rules will be inflexibly adhered to.

Advertisements not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion. Court orders and Judicicial Advertisements will be charged 25 per cent higher than the above rates. A reasonable reduction will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements inserted in the Semi-Weekly Standard, will also appear in the Weekly Paper, free of charge.

Subscribers, and others, who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by Mail and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

A PROCLAMATION,

By His Exceuency David S. Reid, *Governor of th State of North Carolina.*

Whereas, three-fifths of the whole number of members ot each House of the General Assembly did at the last session pass the following Act:

AN ACT to amend the Constitution of North-Carolina.

Whereas, The freehold qualification now required for the electors for members of the Senate conflicts with the fundamental principles of liberty; Therefore,

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House concurring, that the second clause of third section of the first Article of the amended Constitution ratified by the people of North Carolina on the second Monday of November, A. D., 1835, be amended by striking out the words "and possessed of a freehold within the same district of fifty acres of land for six months next before and at the day of election," so that the said clause of said section shall read as follows: All free white men of the age of twenty-one years (except as is hereinafter declared) who have been inhabitants of any one district within the State twelve months immediately preceding the day of any election and shall have paid public taxes, shall be entitled to vote for a member of the Senate.

Sec. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That the Governor of the State be, and he is hereby directed, to issue his Proclamation to the people of North Carolina, at least six months before the next election for members of the General Assembly, setting forth the purport of this Act and the amendment to the Constitution herein proposed, which Proclamation shall be accompanied by a true and perfect copy of the Act, authenticated by the certificate of the Secretary of State, and both the Proclamation and the copy of this Act, the Governor of the State shall cause to be published in all the newspapers of this State, and posted in the Court Houses of the respective Counties in this State, at least six months before the election of members to the next General Assembly.

Read three times and agreed to by three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House respectively, and ratified in General Assembly, this the 24th day of January, 1851. J. C. DOBBIN, S. H. C.
W. N. EDWARDS, S.S.

State of North Carolina, *Office of Secretary of State.*

I, William Hill, Secretary of State, in and for the State of North Carolina, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and perfect copy of an Act of the General Assembly of this State, drawn off from the orginal on file in this office. Given under my hand, this 31st day ot December, 1851.

WM. HILL, *Sec'y of State.*

And Whereas, the said Act provides for amending the Constitution of the State of North Carolina so as to confer on every qualified voter for the House of Commons the right to vote also for the Senate;

Now, therefore, to the end that it may be made known that if the aforesaid amendment to the Constitution shall be agreed to by two thirds of the whole representation in each house of the next General Assembly, it will then be submitted to the people for ratification, I have issued this my Proclamation in conformity with the provisions of the before recited Act.

In testimony whereof, David S. Reid, Governor of the State of North Carolina, hath hereunto set his hand and caused the Great Seal of said State to be affixed.

Done at the City of Raleigh, on the thirty-first day of December, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifty one, and in the 76th year of our Independence.

By the Governor, DAVID S. REID.
Thomas Settle, Jr. *Private Sec'y.*

Persons into whose hands this Proclamation may fall, will please see that a copy of it is posted up in the Court House of their respective Counties.

North Carolina Mutual Insurance Co.

RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company has been in successful operation for more than five years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms.

Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500 000, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present capital is nearly Six Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been less than one third of one per cent perannum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

The following persons have been elected Directors and Officers of this Company for the present year.

Directors:

Dr. Josiah O. Watson, Jos. G. B. Roulhac, Richard Smith, John Primrose, Henry D. Turner, S. W. Whiting, T. H. Selby, of Raleigh; Geo. McNeill, Fayetteville, Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington, Jas. E. Hoyt Washington, James Sloan, Greensborough, John Cox, Edenton, Joshua Boner, Salem, Joseph H. Pool, Elizabeth City, Michael Brown, Salisbury, Alexander Mitchell, Newbern, W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesborough, H. B. Williams, Charlotte, John B. Barrett, Milton, and A. T. Summy, Asheville.

All Directors are authorized to receive applications.

Officers of the Company:

Josiah O. Watson, President,
J. G. B. Roulhac, Vice President,
Richard Smith, Treasurer,
J. C. Partridge, Secretary,
John H. Bryan, Attorney,
J. Hersman, General Agent.
S. W. Whiting, Richard Smith, John Primrose, } Executive Committee.

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

J. C. PARTRIDGE, Sec'y.
Raleigh, Jan. 13, 1852. 21—

The North-Carolina Executor,

CONTAINING the Statutes and Common Law of this State, together with the decisions of the Supreme Court, and all the necessary forms, precedents, &c., &c.

Intended as a safe Guide to Executors and Administrators.

With which is necessarily connected the kindred subjects of Wills, Legacies, Dower, and other Provisions for Widows, Distribution of Estate, Descent of Land, Partition, Guardianship, &c., by Benjamin Swaim.

For sale at the North-Carolina Book-Store by H. D. TURNER.
May 18, 1852. 51—

ISAAC PROCTER,

(Successor to the late Firm of Oliver and Procter.)

Merchant Tailor,

AT the old Stand, "UGLY ROW, opposite the "GIRAFFE," five doors below Williams, Haywood & Co's Drug Store, has recently returned from the Northern Cities, (purchased) and has received a large and (all say) well selected assortment of goods in his line which, (from the universally acknowledged reputation of the establishment) he deems it entirely unnecessary to enumerate; but will simply say his assortment comprises every article belonging to the wardrobe of a gentleman.

In addition to his complete stock of unmanufacfured goods, he has a fine assortment of Ready Made Clothing, of his own and foreign manufacture—all of which he would be pleased to exhibit, free of charge.

With sincere thanks to the patrons of the old firm, and of their "successor," he assures them no effort or pains shall be spared to give them entire satisfaction.

Gentlemen who are disposed to patronize the North, in preference to those who surround their own hearth stone, he particularly solicits to give him a call. If he does not give them as good a [better fitting] garment as they can obtain at any fashionable establishment at the North, then he is "*mum!*"

Mr. G. L. Gould, the talented pupil of Mr. Oliver, is still with him, and his success as a cutter is rarely equalled, never excelled.

Mr. P. gives his attention to the Pantaloons and Vest department. They speak for themselves.

Gentlemen furnishing their own goods may rely upon their receiving equal attention with those purchased of the "Emporium."

Cutting done at all times and at reasonable prices.

In conclusion, he will say, although the "Bugg" has left him, he retains, in his varied departments, genuine Entomological skill.

Raleigh, *May* 24th, 1852. 57—tf.

FOR THE NORTHERN CITIES BY The Seaboard & Roanoke Railroad.

THE PUBLIC are informed that the Seaboard and Roanoke Rail Road Company have completed their new bridge across Roanoke River at Weldon, and are now prepared to transport passengers and freight from Weldon to Portsmouth and Nortolk, and the Northern cities promptly and with dispatch.

The Cars leave Weldon daily at 3 1-2 o'clock, P. M., and arrive at Portsmouth by 7 o'clock, P. M., in time to connect with one of the Chesapeake Bay Steamers, HERALD, GEORGIA OR NORTH CAROLINA, for Baltimore, and arrive at Baltimore early next morning, in time to connect with the morning train that leaves for Philadelphia and New York.

By this comfortable and agreeable route, Passengers leaving Wilmington in the morning train, will arrive early the next morning at Baltimore, and reach New York the same evening, without loss of sleep, and with but one change of person and baggage between Weldon and Baltimore, and avoid entirely night travelling on Rail Roads. To render this route worthy of the travelling public, the company have employed careful and responsible baggage agents, who check all baggage at Weldon through to Baltimore, consequently the traveller has no further trouble with his baggage until he reaches Baltimore.

The Chesapeake Bay Steamers also stop at OLD POINT, to land and receive Passengers, and Passengers who leave Weldon at 3 1-2 o'clock, P. M., arrive at Old Point the same evening.

An arrangement has been entered into, by the different Rail Road and Steamboat Companies, by which the same Through Ticket issued at Charleston, will leave it optionary with the traveller to take either route at Weldon.

An accommodation train leaves Weldon every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings for Portsmouth, Norfolk and OLD POINT COMFORT. Passengers by either train for Old Point, will reach Old Point the same evening.

For THROUGH TICKETS to Baltimore and New York, and any other information desired, enquire of the Agent at Weldon.

E. N. PETERSON, Agent.
Office Seaboard & R. R. R. Co., Weldon, N. C., May 28th, 1852. 922—1tw 3m

Greensboro' Mutual Insurance Co.

PURSUANT to an Act of Incorporation, a Company has been formed under the name and style of "The Greensborough Mutual Insurance Company," and fully organized by the appointment of the following Officers:

JAMES SLOAN, *President.*
S. G. COFFIN, *Vice President.*
PETER ADAMS, *Secretary and Treasurer.*
C. P. MENDENHALL, *Attorney.*
JOHN A. MEBANE, W. J. McCONNEL, WM. S. RANKIN, } *Executive Com.*

Directors.

James Sloan, W. J. McConnel, William S. Rankin, Jed. H. Lindsay, Shubal G. Coffin, William H. Reece, Tyre Glenn, John B. Mebane, Andrew Weatherly, C. P. Mendenhall, Lyndon Swaim, Jesse Shelly, Jonathan W. Field.

This Company has now been in succesful operation for several months, and will take risks upon Dwelling Houses, Stores and other Buildings, Merchandize, Furniture, Produce, &c. The object of this organization is to afford a system of Insurance which shall operate for the mutual benefit of all its members.

The peculiar advantages arising from this mode of Insurance is, that the assured pay no more than the actual losses and expenses of the Company, and experience has proved the safety of Mutual Insurance Companies, as well as the great saving to its members; no stronger argument can be produced in their favor, than the confidence which they receive from the entire community, where such Companies are in successful operation.

Any information respecting the principles of the Company will be cheerfully furnished by the Secretary, or any of its Agents. PETER ADAMS, *Sec'y.*

The Subscriber, having been appointed Agent, will receive applications and make surveys to effect Insurance in said Company.

GEORGE T. COOKE, Raleigh, N. C.
December 5, 1851. 896—

STEAMSHIP LINE.

Between New York and Norfolk, Va. Petersburg, and Richmond.

TWO splendid new Steam Ships, built expressly for the route, are now running.

Steamship CITY OF RICHMOND Z. Mitchell, Commander;

And Steamship CITY OF NORFOLK, James Post, Commander.

One of which leaves New York every Thursday, from Pier 8, East River, at 4 P. M. Returning from Richmond and City Point on Friday, and Norfolk on Saturday of every week.

These vessels are thorough Sea Steamers, very fast, and have splendid accommodations for passengers.

Cabin Passage and Found:

Between New York and Norfolk	$7 00
Do. do. and City Point or Richmond	8 00
Steerage, do. do. do.	6 00
Do. do. do. Norfolk,	5 00

Freight from New York to Richmond, 6 cts. per foot.
Do. to Petersburg and Norfok 7 cts. per foot.

This is as expeditious, the cheapest, and most pleasant route passengers can take to go to New York.

Insurance by these vessels is much lower than by sailing vessels.

JOSIAH WILLS, *Norfolk.*
THOMAS BRANCH, *Petersburg.*
ALFRED S. LEE, *Richmond,*
MAILLER & LORD, 108 *Wall Street, New York.*
April 7, 1852. 43—6m.

PIANO FORTES.

THE Ladies are respectfully invited to call and examine a new and varied assortment of rich and equal Toned Piano Fortes, made by the best Manufacturers in the United States, (Bonnell, Davis & Co.) We challenge competition.

TURNER'S N. C. BOOK STORE.

P. S. Also a fine lot of Piano Stools, and the latest assortment of new Sheet Music, the most fashionable of the day.

Raleigh, Jan. 16, 1851. 22—

PIANOS!

NOW receiving at the North Carolina Music Store a splendid assortment of Pianos from the celebrated Factory of Knabe & Gaehle, Baltimore, who received the first Premiums three years in succession, in 1848, 1849 and 1850, at their annual Exhibition of the State of Maryland.

Comprising 6¾ Octaves, Either as Rosewood or Mahogany, Built in an Entire Iron Frame.

Grand Piano, in a modern style, handsome wood,	$650
" " with carved ornaments, from $700 to	1000
Square Piano, splendid carving, ornamented style, [*Drawing, No.* 2,]	450
" " " " Gothic style, " 3,	400
" " square cor. case, ogee Tablets, on a large fash stand, " 4,	375
" " round " " ornam'd with modern mouldings, " 10,	375
" " " " " plain finish, of superior wood, " ",	350
" " hollow cornered case, ogee Tablets, on a scroll stand, " "5,	350
" " " " on modern legs, " 7-8,	350
" " square cor. case, Goth. pattern Tablet and octog. legs, " 9,	325
" " hollow " " plain Tablet, and octogan legs, " 7-8,	325
" " square " " plain legs,	300
Comprising 6½ Octaves, entire Iron Frame.	
" " fashionable style case, ornamented with mouldings,	150
" " hollow cornered case, and 8 cornered ogee legs,	280
" " square cornered case, gothic Tablets, legs to match,	280
Comprising 6 Octaves, Iron Plate and Bar.	
" " hollow cornered case, on a scroll stand, [*Drawing, No.* 5,]	275
" " " " " on turned legs,	250
" " square " " fancy Tablet, legs to match,	250
" " " " plain	225

Drawings of the above numbers can be seen at the Music Store, or when desired any number can be sent to persons wishing to examine.

DRAWING AND PAINTING.

Bristol Board, superior quality, Albums, Tinted Board, Fabers Pencils, Tinted drawing paper, Canvass in the piece and on stretchers, various sizes, Paints, Oils, Varnish, Brushes, Paletts, Palett knives, Palett cups, Maul sticks, black and white Crayons, &c, &c., in short every thing necessary for these tasteful and beautiful accomplishments.

Piano Covers, Gutta Percha figured and plain lined with cloth, in order to secure the Piano against the dampness of the atmosphere, a new and splendid article.

A choice selection of new and popular Music this day received. and for sale by K. W. PETERSILIA.
Raleigh, January 5th, 1852. 18—

PARTIN & GILL,

WOULD respectfully announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Raleigh and the surrounding country, that they are now receiving their

Spring Stock,

which embraces every article usually found in a Boot and Shoe Store.

The following comprises a list of goods constantly kept on hand:

Ladies' Black, Bronze, Blue, Green and Light Colored Whole Gaiters,
" Ditto, Half "
" White Kid "
" Black Prunella Buskins,
" " Thick and Thin Soled Morocco Bootees,
" Bronze " " " "
" Black and Fancy Colored Jenny Linds,
" " Thick and Thin Soled Kid and Morocco Buskins,
" Bronze ditto, ditto,
" Black and Bronze Plain Morocco Slippers,
" Ditto, Imperial, a Fancy article,
" Embroidered Cloth Slippers,
" White Kid "

A good assortment of Misses' Gaiters, Bootees, Slipper, and a variety of Children's and Infants' Shoes.

Gent.'s Fine Calf Stitched and Pegged Boots,
" Calf and Kip Sewed and Pegged do.,
" P. L. Cloth and Morocco top Congress Gaiters,
" Fine Calf Stitched Bootees,
" Palo Alto Shoes,
" Goat Bootees,
" Goat and Cloth Slippers,
Boys' Calf and Kip Boots,
" " Shoes,
Youths' " Boots,
" " Shoes.

—ALSO—

A good assortment of Plain and Fancy Trunks, Valises, Bonnet-Boxes, Carpet-Bags, Satchels, binding and lining Skins, Blacking and Blacking Brushes. All of which will be sold on reasonable terms, at wholesale and retail.

Call at the sign of the MAMMOTH BOOT, on Fayetteville Street, next door to Mr. S. H. Young's.

Raleigh, May 20, 1852. 56—

PETERSBURG CLOTHING BAZAAR.

THE subscribers having purchased the entire interest of N. Perry in the above celebrated establishment, respectfully announce to the citizens of North Carolina that they intend to relax no effort to retain the liberal patronage heretofore received from the numerous customers of the Bazaar in the Old North State.

Manufacturing as we do all our own clothing, and one of the firm being constantly in the market, thus having facilities for purchasing our cloths, cassameres, &c. at first hands, and consequently at the lowest rates, we are enabled to compete in prices with Northern houses, while our garments in point of style and workmanship, are not excelled by those of any other house in the State.

It is unnecessary to enumerate the articles of which our stock is composed; suffice it to say that in our rooms may be found every thing pertaining to men's wear, and furnishing goods of the most recent style and in great variety.

Our Custom Department,

Is constantly supplied with the most desirable goods, and those preferring their garments made to order, can here find a large assortment to select from, and with an efficient force of workmen we can get up a single garment or an entire suit at very short notice. A good fit and perfect satisfaction guarantied in every instance.

Our Wholesale Rooms.

Merchants visiting the City should not fail to look through our stock, as we have opened an exclusive Wholesale Room, and manufacture largely, expressly for this branch of our trade.

A. S. SHAFER & CO.
(Successors to N. Perry.)
Petersburg, Virginia, May 5th, 1852. 52—

RALEIGH & GASTON RAILROAD.

FROM and after the first day of June next, the Cars will leave Raleigh at 5 o'clock, a. m., until further notice.

The rates of fare will be as follows:

Raleigh to Gaston,	$3 50
" " Littleton,	3 00
" " Macon,	2 50
" " Warrenton,	2 25
" " Ridgeway,	2 00
" " Henderson,	1 75
" " Franklinton,	1 00
" " Wake Forest,	65
" " Huntsville,	50

W. W. VASS, Treas.
May 24th, 1852. 57—3t.

Hats, Boots and Shoes.

PERSONS in want of a fine Hat, for their good, we advise them to give us a call before buying elsewhere. We can show them, also, different styles of the Kossuth Hat, white and black.

Miles's Boots, and handsome article of Gents opera Gaiters, HEARTT & JONES.
Raleigh, March 15, 1852. 37—

Maryland State Lotteries, for June, 1852.

Never were schemes posssessing more intrinsic merit presented to the notice of a deserving public than those of June, and he holds his pecuniary position of very little importance, who now pauses a moment before mailing at least one order to those

Truly fortunate and far famed Lottery Agents and Bankers,

PYFER & CO.

No 1, Light Street, Baltimore, Md.

Immense sale of Splendid Prizes!—The Month of May outstripped all calculation.

Prizes Paid in Gold.

Whole Ticket 50 63 72, $25,000, sent to Alabama.
Half Ticket 6 41 65, $20,000, sent to South Caro'ina.
Half Ticket 14 16 24, $16,312, sent to Pennsylvania.
Half Ticket 36 39 57, $15,000, sent to Georgia.
Half Ticket 3 10 49, $10,000, sent to Virginia.
Quarter Ticket 11 23 38, $27,000 sent to N Carolina
Quarter Ticket 25 30 49, $8,577; to Pennsylvania.
Quarter Ticket $5,000, sent to South Carolina.
Quarter Ticket 42 56 67, $6,000, sent to Tennessee.
Quarter Ticket 19 56 75, $2,000,, send to N Caro.

Brilliant Schemes for June, 1852.

Date June.	Capital Prizes.	No. of Ballots.		Price of Tickets.	Price o Packages.
1	$20,000	78 Nos	14 drawn	$5	$17 00
2	30,000	75 Nos	13 drawn	10	32 50
3	18,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00
4	20,000	78 Nos	14 drawn	5	17 00
5	40,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	12	42 50
7	25,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	8	30 00
8	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
9	35,000	78 Nos	16 drawn	10	30 00
10	16,312	78 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
11	15,000	75 Nos	14 drawn	4	13 00
12	50,000	78 Nos	12 drawn	15	55 00
14	25,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	8	30 00
15	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
16	30,000	78 Nos	12 drawn	10	32 50
17	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
18	20,608	78 Nos	14 drawn	5	17 00
19	37,765	75 Nos	11 drawn	10	30 00
21	26,000	78 Nos	15 drawn	8	25 00
22	21,500	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
23	30,000	75 Nos	13 drawn	10	32 50
24	18,656	78 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
25	15,000	75 Nos	11 drawn	4	16 00
26	60,006	78 Nos	16 drawn	20	55 00
28 3 of	15,000	75 Nos	11 drawn	8	30 00
29	24,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00
30	33,000	75 Nos	13 drawn	10	31 50

PLEASE OBSERVE.

The price of Packages of Quarter Tickets only, is advertised above.

The Managers Printed Drawing, endorsed by the commissioners appointed (for this purpose) by the Governor of Maryland, are in all cases sent to our Correspondents.

Letters always strongly and carefully sealed.

The purchasers of Packages of Tickets seldom have more than six chances against their drawing in a Package any of the Capital Prizes, and one Package may draw four of the highest Prizes. Two-thirds of the Prizes are sold in Packages of Tickets.

Please order a few days before the Lotteries draw. All Orders punctually answered by the return mails.

Persons at a distance from Baltimore, who wish "Fortune Buckled on their Backs," will find that it is only necessary to enclose the price (as laid down in the above schedule,) for a Package of Single Tickets to the Truly Fortunate, Far-Famed and Old Established House of

PYFER & CO.
No. 1 Light St., Baltimore, Md.
Mya 29, 1852. 58—

N. C. Mutual Life Insurance Company,

OFFICE RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company continues to insure the lives of all healthy White persons and Slaves.

The greatest risk taken on a single life is $5000. Slaves are insured for a term of one to five years for ⅔ds their value.

OFFICERS.

Dr. Chas. E. Johnson, President,
Wm. D. Haywood, Vice President,
James F. Jordan, Secretary,
Wm. H. Jones, Treasurer,
Perrin Busbee, Attorney,
Dr. Wm. H. McKee, Examining Physician.
J. Hersman, General Agent.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

Blanks and Pamphlets, showing the plan of operation of the Company, may be had on application at the Office, or any of the Agencies. All letters on business should be addressed to JAMES F. JORDAN, *Secretary.*

April 28, 1850. 51—

Baltimore Piano Manufactory.

Important Improvement.—Elastic Universal Touch

WISE & BROTHER, Manufacturers of Boudoir Square and Grand Pianos, request those wanting a first-rate Instrument—one that Ladie's can perform on with the greatest possible advantage, that is chaste of style, of superlative touch and tone, that will stand in concert tune, and last a life time, to call and see for themselves a sample Instrument at the Agent's office—Dr. W. R. Scott's.

These Instruments are more in general use in the City among the first critics of art and science, and to whom we have the honor of referring. See the manufacturer's circulars, which may be obtained of the Agent. All Instruments warranted five years.

J. J. WISE & BRO.
Dr. W. R. SCOTT, Agent.
Raleigh, Jan. 11, 1850. 20—6m.

North Carolina Book Store.

HENRY D. TURNER has for sale the Supreme Court Reports, 40 volumes, uniform sets, or single volumes; Iredell's Digest, 3 volumes; Swaim's Justice and Form Book; Iredell's Manual; Swaim's Executor.

Also, at greatly reduced prices, in quantities or by retail, a complete assortment of School Books, Music Books, Blank Books, Stationery, and Fancy Articles; Juvenile and Toy Books; all the new publications as soon as issued; the Standard Publications in every department of Literature, Arts and Science, and in every language, ancient or modern.

Book Binding, in every variety, promptly executed, in the neatest manner.

Select Garden Seeds—every variety—warranted fresh and good—selected from the most approved Seedsmen and Gardeners in the Northern country.

Raleigh, January 9, 1852. 18—

GENERAL AGENCY.

THE undersigned offers his services as Agent for the transaction of any business in the City of Raleigh, at the Public Departments, the Banks, Insurance Offices, &c.

He may be found at the office of the Secretary of State. All letters addressed to him will be promptly attended to, and his charges will be moderate and satisfactory. RUFUS H. PAGE.

REFERENCES.

Gov. D. S. Reid, Wm. Hill, *Sec'y. State,* D. W. Courts, *Pub. Treas.* Wm. J. Clarke, *Comp't. of State,* E. B. Freeman, *Clerk Sup. Court,* Geo. W. Mordecai, *Prest. of Bank of the State.* Wm. H. Jones, *Cash'r. Bank of Cape Fear,* W. W. Vass, *Treas. R. & G. R. R.*

Raleigh, Dec., 18, 1851. 14—tf

Boot and Shoe Manufactory.

MR. DEPKIN would respectfully announce to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country, that he still continues to carry on the above business, in all its branches, at Mr. Woltering's Hardware Store.

Thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore received, I assure the public that I will give universal satisfaction to those who entrust me with their work.

HENRY A. DEPKIN.
Raleigh, Jan. 9, 1852. 19—

SEA BATHING, HYGEIA HOTEL, OLD POINT COMFORT, VA.

THIS large and magnificent Establishment having been recently purchased by the Subscribers, to which they have at very great expense made extensive additions and alterations, is now open for Visitors.

Surrounded entirely by Salt Water, it affords every facility for *Sea Bathing,* and offers great inducements to the Traveller in pursuit of health or pleasure. Situated directly on the Bay and in view of the Ocean, presents a most magnificent prospect, while the Fort, the largest Military Work in our Country, affords to the Visitor beautiful *Promenades,* and various sources of interest. There are large and well arranged *Bath Houses,* with *Hot* and *Shower Baths* open at all times, and a fine Surf for those who prefer the open Sea. The great benefits resulting from Sea Bathing, and the Sea Breeze, are becoming daily more known and appreciated.

No place can be more healthy, or possess a *finer climate* than this, *through the entire Summer and Fall Months.* Fever and Ague, and Bilious Fevers are entirely unknown. Our *Drinking Water* is not excelled by any, *even in the Mountain Region*

We have a fine *Band of Music,* and a *Ball Room,* which for beauty and magnificence is unsurpassed in our Country, open every evening, Free of Charge. New and extensive Bowling Alleys, Billiard Saloons, and a Pistol Gallery were erected the past season.

The Hotel is complete in all its arrangements: active and efficient Assistants have been procured, and no exertion will be spared to render it, in all respects, the most agreeable and interesting resort in the whole country.

The Steamers from Norfolk, Richmond, Petersburg, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia and New York land Passengers daily.

Terms. Board, per day, $2 00; by the week, at the rate of $1 75 per day; persons staying a month, or over, $1 50 per day. Children and Servants half price.

No Charge for Baths, to Guests of the House, except for Warm Baths; others than Guests, 25 cents each.

No Charge for Omnibus. No Charge for Porterage.

The Omnibus and Baggage Wagons are always in attendance on arrival of the Boats.

Letters for visitors should be addressed to the "Hygeia Hotel."

J. P. REYNOLDS & CO., Proprietors.
May 24th, 1852. 57—

LEATHER FOR SPRING SALES,

At Wholesale and Retail.

WE respectfully inform our friends and the public that we have in store a large and most excellent

Stock of Leather and Findings,

for the Spring Trade, which we will sell as low as any other establishment South of New York, and for less price than they can be had even there, expenses of travelling, freight, &c., considered.

All of our purchases having been made from the Importers and Manufacturers by the whole case or package, and the advantage of receiving Leather regularly from our own Tannery, places it in our power to sell Goods as above stated. Those who wish to buy cannot lose by giving our stock an examination, and we believe we shall be able to please, both as to price and quality. Below we enumerate some of the leading articles, viz:

20 dozen of Crawford's Calf Skins (this maker had the premium awarded to him at the World's Fair held in London in 1851.)
40 doz. French Skins, best quality,
40 " American Calf Skins,
90 " Lining and Binding Skins,
10 " Morocco Skins,
800 Sides Oak Tanned and Hemlock Sole Leather,
50 " Band Leather,
Lasts, Boot-Trees, Shoe and B[illegible] every kind, Tanner's and Currier's [illegible]
Also, Sewed Brogans of our own [illegible] ronted to give satisfaction, and many [illegible] numerous to mention, at No. 21 Old street, opposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery. F. A. & R. H. FORD,

N. B. We pay the highest price in cash for Green and Dried Hides delivered to us at our Store.

Petersburg, May 5, 1852. 52—tf.

SAMUEL H. MARKS'

WHOLESALE CANDY MANUFACTORY,

AND WAREHOUSE FOR

Fruits, Cigars, Fancy Articles, &c.

Established in 1830.

THE subscriber would respectfully call attention to his very large and extensive assortment of CANDIES, of his own manufacture, of every style and quality, which he warrants equal to any made in this country. Also, to his assortment of FANCY GOODS, SOAPS, PERFUMERY, TOYS, &c., selected with great care by himself, and which he offers on the lowest terms. Having made extensive arrangements, he will be enabled to offer every week to the trade fresh supplies of Northern and Malaga Fruits of the most recent importation. A call is earnestly solicited.

SAM'L. H. MARKS.
Petersburg, Oct 23, 1851. 1—

Spring Supply Just Landing.

200 BOXES Raisins—Bunch.
50 do do Layers.
250 drums Figs—Smyrna.
5 frails Dates.
5000 fresh Cocoa Nuts.
250 boxes Oranges.
100 do Lemons.
10,000 lbs. fresh Nuts, assorted.
10 cases Prunes.
254,000 Cigars of the very best quality.

In addition to which, I am just opening a heavy assortment of Soaps, Perfumery, Extracts, Oils, Fancy Articles, Common Jewelry, French Candies, &c.

Merchants are informed that I sell at Northern prices, and warrant my goods.

SAM'L. H. MARKS.

P. S. Good article of Candy at 12½c. per pound when purchased by the hundred.

Petersburg, March 9, 1852. 36—

FR. MAHLER'S CHEAP STORE.

THE subscriber respectfully announces to his customers and Town friends, that he has removed from the Depot to "Locust-shade," opposite the Capitol. Thankful for past favors, he flatters himself that the public will encourage him at his new stand with the same confidence as shown him heretofore; wherefrom he pledges himself that the prices and qualities of his goods shall prove satisfactory to all that will honor him with a call.

He keeps constantly on hand a fine assortment of Family Groceries, as well as Confectionaries, Cigars, Fruits, Nuts, and a choice selection of Fancy Articles and Crockery Ware.

FR. MAHLER.
Raleigh, June 8th, 1852. 62—

Just Received,

1 DOZ jars sup. Bordeaux Plums,
10 doz. extra fine Rappee Snuff in bottles,
5 doz. Pickles, Brandy Peaches, Preserved Pears,
4 drums fresh Smyrna Figs,
200 lbs. superior Smoking Tobacco,
5 bbls. Soda and Sugar Crackers, Oranges, Lemons, &c., &c. FR. MAHLER.
Raleigh. June 8th, 1852. 62—

North Carolina Manufactures.

BATTLE & SON, Are still manufacturing, at the ROCKY MOUNT MILLS, N. C. about 300,000 lbs. *Cotton Yarns,* per annum (equal to the best Georgia Yarns,) which they will deliver to Merchants free of charge, at New York prices.

Orders addressed to Battle, & Son, Rocky Mount, N. C., will receive prompt attention.

February, 1852. 29—1y.

New Music.

JUST received at the MUSIC STORE, a lot of new and fashionable Music, embracing,

Friendship Polka,
Wait for the Wagon,
Low-backed Car,
Nelly Bly, &c. &c.

Catalogues of the Music can be seen at the North Carolina Music Store.

April 9, 1852. 44—tf.

IMPORTANT TO FAMILIES!

S. CRANE'S

Patent Compound Wash Mixture.

For Washing Clothes—Also, for Washing, Cleaning and Beautifying Painted Surfaces, the Walls, Ceilings and Entries; the Halls, Parlors, and Rooms of Private and Public Buildings; the Fronts, Doors and Windows of Fancy Dwellings; the Pews and Interior of Churches; Furniture; the Berths, State Rooms and Cabins of Steamships, Steamboats, and Packet-Ships; Passenger Cars, Brasses, Iron Railing, Glass or Metallic Surfaces, &c., &c.

WARRANTED to give entire satisfaction, and destined to effect an entire revolution in the business of the laundress—being an improved Preparation for Washing Clothes perfectly, with astonishing facility and dispatch, and without injury to texture or color. Every family, of whatever size, can do all their washing in less than one hour, without the labor of rubbing, pounding, bleaching or the friction of a machine, thus saving time, expense and labor, and securing exemption from the diseases caused by the exposure and fatigue incident to the usual mode of Washing, while Clothing itself will be saved from the wear and tear of the wash-board and friction, and last much longer.

The undersigned, having purchased from the Patentee, the sole right and interest for the State of North Carolina, in his Patent Compound Wash Mixture, hereby informs the Public, that he wishes to dispose of Family or County Rights for the same.

Persons living at a distance, wishing to procure the right to make and use this Valuable Preparation, can do so, by remitting **FIVE DOLLARS** to me, at Raleigh, which amount will entitle them to a family right; which right shall be sent by mail immediately, with the proper directions to make and use the same. I am in possession of a large number of certificates from Ladies and Gentlemen of high standing, not only in this State, but in Maryland, Virginia and South Carolina; but, I deem it unnecessary to fill a long Advertisement with them, unless requested, as the article will speak for itself, and is so favorably known in all the Northern and Southern States.

I aim to visit all parts of the State at as early a day as possible, to give the Public an opportunity of testing its value.

JOHN J. CHRISTOPHER, is my authorized Agent for this City during my absence.

WESLY WHITAKER, Jr., is the General Travelling Agent.

Feeling satisfied by the use of this Mixture in my own Family, that it cannot fail to please all who try it, I invite all to call and see or send in their orders to

J. J. RYALS.
Raleigh, Sept. 23, 1851. 94—tf.

"Eagle Hotel," Chapel Hill, for Sale.

THE Proprietress of this well known and profitable establishment, having realized a sufficient income to warrant her in resuming the quiet of a private life, offers to the public generally the opportunity of bidding for its advantages.

The citizens of the State are so well acquainted with the advantages of its position, that but few remarks are necessary to complete their information.

The Hotel itself possesses all the requirments of room and comfort, which its purchasers can desire. It has capacity for the accommodation of one hundred and fifty boarders, and the recent and rapid growth of the University, adjacent, makes it an easy matter to possess such or even a greater number of students.

In addition to this, the frequent travel through Chapel Hill gives the Hotel, (being the only one in the place) a transient custom equal to any in the State.

The lots and stables adjoining are extensive and commodious, and the country-market supplies abundantly and on profitable terms much of its provisions.

The terms of sale require one third of the price to be paid on taking possession. A note, with safe security and time of payment suited to the convenience of the purchaser, are the reasonable demands for the remainder.

If further information be desired concerning the inducements to purchase, the President of the University or any other resident of the village, will furnish it.

Possession can be obtained at any time, after the 1st of May. Apply to ANNE S. HILLIARD.
Chapel Hill, N. C. Feb. 27, 1851. 33—

Valuable Property for Sale in the CITY OF RALEIGH.

I OFFER for sale my House and Lot, situated in the Eastern Ward, near the residence of Dr. Josiah O. Watson, containing one acre, more or less. This situation is capable of being made one of the most desirable residences in the City, and although better improved than most any residence in Raleigh, yet, with a very little outlay of money, could be made one of the "places we read of." I own about three-fourths of an acre of ground adjoining, which added to it would make it sufficiently capacious for a "*gentleman of talents and pleasure*" to perambulate in the shades of evening, inhale the sweet scented *zephyrs.* listen to the song of the night-bird, and hold communion with the *nymphs* that play upon the moon beams, or he may view the "starry decked heavens" and meditate upon the science of Astronomy.

Persons wishing to purchase will make application to Richard P. Finch, Esq., who is my agent, and empowered to make sale. I deem any further description unnecessary, as no one will purchase without first examining the premises. George L. Gould resides on the lot, and will take pleasure in showing the house, [illegible] improvements. THOMAS M. [illegible]

April 25th, 1852.

HENRY KIEHL'S

North of Yarbrough's and opposite [illegible] Hotel

RALEIGH, N. C.

JUST RECEIVED and for sale at the lowest cash prices, the following articles, to-wit:

3 Barrels of Mackerel,
2 do. New Lard,
4 do. Irish Potatoes,
6 do. Assorted Crackers,
2 do. Pulverized Sugar,
2 do. Clarified do.
2 do. Crushed do.
800 lbs. Goshen Butter,
800 " Cheese,
Rio, Laguira, and Java Coffee,
Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles,
5000 Black Principe Cegars, Regalia, Havana, &c. &c. &c.

January 2, 1852. 18—tf.

Haydock, Clay & Evans,

Successors of Messrs. Haydock, Corlies and Clay,

No. 218, Pearl St. New York,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

FOREIGN DRUGS & SELECT MEDICINES,

Paints, Oils, Varnish, Dye-Stuffs, Brushes, *Surgical & Dental Instruments, Perfumery.*

DR. ALEX. EVANS, late of Wilmington, N. C., having associated himself with the above Firm, respectfully invites the attention of dealers and merchants visiting the North to their large Stock of Goods, and will give particular attention to the orders of his friends in North Carolina.

February 25, 1852. 909—6m.

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE HOUSE AND LOT formerly occupied by Mrs. Henry, near the Government House and just without the limits of the City, will be disposed of on liberal and accommodating terms. The property will be sold all together, or the lot will be divided, if desired, to suit purchasers.

For further information in relation to this valuable property, and the terms, apply to the Editor of the Standard.

Raleigh, April 22, 1852. 48—tf.

Speech of Hon. Abraham Rencher,

OF CHATHAM,

Delivered in the Democratic State Convention of North Carolina, May 14, 1852.

Hon. Abraham Rencher, being loudly called for, rose and said:—

Mr. President: Having been so long withdrawn from public political discussions, I desire rather to listen to others than engage in debate myself; but the wish of the Convention just manifested in so kind a manner, leaves me no alternative. The resolutions you have adopted, and the nomination you have just made, makes the task an easy and agreeable one. They commend themselves, one and all, not only to my judgment, but to the cordial approval of my heart. They are full, frank, and unequivocal; they embody the principles of the republican party from its foundation. These principles adorned and immortalized the Administration of Mr. Jefferson, and were nobly illustrated and enforced by that of James K. Polk, who, unfortunately for his country, found too early a grave, but who lived long enough to make that grave, through all future time, dear to the hearts of all republicans.

Mr. President, I beg the indulgence of the Convention while I submit a few observations that are of a personal character. Early in life I attached myself to the Republican Party, convinced that the principles of constitutional construction held by that party—and contained in the Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions of '98 and '99—were the true principles of the constitution, and the only ones which could preserve popular liberty and at the same time perpetuate the Union of the States; subsequent experience has but confirmed and strengthened me in this opinion. But upon the close of Gen. Jackson's Administration I found myself separated from my old and early political friends upon a question which then absorbed all others. I allude to the Bank of the United States. I had been opposed to the Bank, had acted against its re-charter, and had deprecated and denounced, as I now do, its spirit of dictation and corruption. But upon the expiration of its charter such were the disasters to our commerce, finance and revenue, I came to the conclusion that a Bank of the United States in some form, though an evil, had become a necessary one. Our commerce lay prostrate, our State Banks every where suspended specie payments, and our exchanges were excessive and in the greatest disorder. Such was the disastrous condition of the country from the close of Gen. Jackson's Administration till some time after the termination of that of his successor; it followed immediately after the expiration of the charter of the Bank of the United States, and left a deep impression that it resulted from the absence of such an institution. I confess I was one of those who fell into that error. Though I saw in the constitution no express authority for the creation of a Bank, I believed it authorized by that clause in the constitution which gives to Congress power and authority to make all laws "*necessary and proper*" to carry into effect other powers expressly given; and that a Bank had become necessary and proper for the collection, safe-keeping, and disbursement of the public revenue. I am now satisfied that in this opinion I was wrong. Subsequent events have shown me to have been so.

Without the aid of such an institution we saw commerce revive, the State Banks resume specie payments, exchanges become equal and uniform throughout the Union, and prosperity again cover our land. This, too, under the Administration of John Tyler, abandoned and denounced as he was by most of those who had brought him into power, and left to be supported only by those who, rising above party influences, looked only to their country, their whole country, and nothing but their country. If sympathising with a suffering country I fell into error, I but followed the example of such men as James Madison, Bartlett Yancy and other distinguished republicans. They committed the same errror under similar circumstances, and if now living would doubtless make the same admission—for myself, I do so with pleasure. I am happy to find that an institution so potent for evil is not necessary to the government, and that the sub-Treasury has been found by experience to answer all the beneficial purposes of a fiscal agent. Who denies it? Does any one prefer its repeal, or to substitute for it a Bank of the United States? No one—not even this high-toned federal Administration.

But I have heard it said, Mr. President, that the Federal party now in power acquiesce in the measures of the late Democratic Administration, and that they are not to be changed. I wish I could believe it—I wish I had some well-founded reason for such a belief. I wish I could be assured that that great measure of revenue, so successfully and nobly carried out by the late Administration, was not to be touched if the federalists should again come into power. I allude to the Tariff of 1846, which has been prophecy fulfilled; which, while it greatly diminished the burthens upon the people, has greatly augmented the public revenue. By this great measure the late Administration said to the farmers and planters of the country—"we wish to give you as free a trade as is consistent with a just regard to revenue—if we impose burthens it is to supply the wants of the Government, and for no other purpose;" while it said to the manufacturer—"the duties imposed upon foreign manufactures greatly augment the price of yours, and give you ample protection; it makes the profits of your labor and capital much greater than that of the farmer and planter, and we can impose no greater burthens upon them simply for your benefit." Very different is the policy and language of the other party. Their constant cry has been, and is, "Taxes! more taxes upon the people!—not to supply the wants of the Government, but to swell the profits of the greedy manufacturer." Taxation, which in other countries is considered a burthen, is here demanded as a blessing! To the manufacturer it is indeed a blessing, but to the farmer and planter it is at all times a burthen; while it makes lordlings of the one, it makes "hewers of wood and drawers of water" of the other. Let no one rest secure that this oppressive system is not again to be imposed upon us. Once give the federalists power, and they will make you feel it; already it has been recommended by the present federal Executive, whose Administration was endorsed by the late Whig Convention in this place. Thanks to the intelligence and patriotism of the American people, the recommendation fell still born.

Connected with a Tariff for protection is that of Internal Improvement by the Federal Government. To create an excuse for high taxes, the Federal party have always been in favor of wild, wasteful, and extravagant expenditures of the public money upon roads and canals, rivers and harbors. The Republican party, on the contrary, have as uniformly been opposed to this system as unconstitutional and inexpedient, and it has been repeatedly strangled by the successive vetoes of Madison, Jackson, and Polk. Mr. Fillmore, true to the principles and policy of the Federal party has recommended the revival of this system, and the Whigs of this State have recommended Mr. Fillmore for re-election. Let us not, therefore, be deceived—we must choose this day between the principles and policy of the Democratic Republican party as they have come down to us from Jefferson to Polk, and those of the Federal party from John Adams to Millard Fillmore.

It is true they do not openly proclaim a Bank of the United States as a part of their policy, but they have no where disclaimed it. Once place them in power with the necessary majorities in both houses of Congress, and we shall have after the election another *Whig manifesto* defining Whig principles; and all who do not stand by them will be denounced as traitors to party. We can judge only of the future from the past, and judging from the past, we can have no doubt as to the principles and character of the Whig leaders. Many of us no doubt remember the contest of 1840. It was then charged upon the Whigs that a Bank was one of the issues before the people, and how was it met? By a bold declaration that "the charge was false," and as proof of it both the candidates on the Whig ticket were referred to as known and avowed anti-Bank men. This declaration received the sanction of the Whig Executive Committee at Raleigh, and was scattered broad cast over the State; and yet upon coming into power the first object of their concern was to establish a Bank of the United States with the strongest powers, and because Mr. Tyler, whom they had run as a known anti-Bank man, felt himself bound to maintain in power the principles he had professed through life, and veto the Bill, he was denounced, villified, and abandoned.

But this is not the only instance in which the Whigs deceived and betrayed the public confidence. I wish it were. One of their leaders, in 1840, proclaimed the true issue between the parties to be "the restriction or extension of Executive Power." The veto power was denounced as the one-man power, and was to be expunged from the Constitution, while proscription, for opinion's sake, was denounced as despotism, and was itself to be proscribed. Well, the veto power, under the fostering care of the people, still stands in the Constitution, and we hear nothing now of this odious one-man power. And proscription for opinion's sake, how was that proscribed? A member of Gen. Harrison's Cabinet, when arraigned in the House, boasted that during the short time he held office, he had decapitated 1700 subordinate officers, and if he had been allowed to remain in office another month he would have completed his 3000! My honorable friend who sits near me (Gen. Saunders) with an impulse common to generous minds, rose in his place and denounced the author as a blood-thirsty tyrant. This was proscription with a vengeance and by a party who came into power pledged to the very opposite policy. At the last election we had another chapter upon this subject. The Whigs suddenly became enamoured with no-party men, and Gen. Taylor was presented to the country as a patriot, who would soar above partisan influences in the administration of the Government. To use his own language, "he had no enemies to punish and no friends to reward." And how was this solemn pledge redeemed? By turning out of office, for opinion's sake, gallant spirits who had breasted with him the storm of war, exposed to all the dangers of battle and of disease in a foreign country, to make place for those who, for party purposes, had voted to starve him and his noble army in a foreign land; or for those who had encouraged by their eloquence that foreign foe to receive our destitute but gallant volunteers, "with bloody hands to hospitable graves!"

I have only one other subject to which I desire to call the attention of the Convention in connection with the past history of the Whig party. It is the compromise of the Tariff. The circumstances under which it was entered into have not yet passed from the minds of many of us. Its author was the distinguished statesman and orator of the West, who presented it, he said, as a peace-offering and bond of the Union, and therefore to be held sacred in after time. In the campaign of 1840 all parties agreed that the compromise of the Tariff was to stand untouched. If any party had proposed its repeal or alteration, it would have found no support from any quarter in the South. And yet in almost the first Whig caucus, held after they came into power, the repeal of the compromise of the Tariff was determined on by the Whigs of the North. J. Q. Adams in the House of Representatives proclaimed that the compromise was to be thrown to the dogs, and accordingly it was thrown there; and in its place was substituted an odious Tariff for protection to Northern manufacture. The Whigs of the South submitted to this outrage upon our just rights—nay, sir, some of them aided in the work; and but for the enlightened and liberal policy of Mr. Polk's Administration, we should still be suffering under its exactions.

I might pursue this subject still further, and show how utterly fallacious have been all the Whig promises of retrenchment and reform. Expenditure has almost doubled itself, while abuse and corruption, even in high places, have become so common that they cease to produce surprise. But I forbear. I have said enough, I trust, to show what I desired to show, that the Whig party have signally violated or abandoned the principles and promises upon which they came into power, and that judging from the past we have no assurances whatever for the future. I come now to show, Mr. President, that the Whigs of the South are in a lean minority and governed and controlled by the Whigs of the North, who, as a party, are hostile to our institutions; while the Democratic party of the North, guided by the noble principles contained in your resolutions, are the only party upon which we can rely for the protection of our rights and the preservation of the Union.

For the truth of these assertions, let me refer to a few well known facts. We must judge of parties by their acts rather than their professions. We remember the recent crisis produced in this country by the mal-administration of Gen. Taylor. His own political friends trembled at the precipice upon which we stood. To avert the threatened danger and to save the Union, certain measures of adjustment, called the compromises, were proposed. In this compromise the North, as usual, took the lion's share. There was but one measure favorable to the South, and that was simply a law to carry into effect a constitutional provision for the rendition of fugitive slaves, a provision without which I hazard nothing in saying the South never would have come into the Union. The law was so obviously just and constitutional that even a Northern member, (Mr. Elliott, of Boston,) declared, that being sworn to support the constitution, he could not vote against it without committing perjury. At this critical juncture in our public affairs, fortunately for the country, Millard Fillmore became President of the United States. I say fortunately for the country, for bad as I consider his Administration, I consider it a great improvement upon the Freesoilism and Galphinism of that of Gen. Taylor's. President Fillmore professed to be favorable to the compromise, the fugitive slave law included, and we all know the power and influence of the Federal Executive upon the Legislative chambers. It was once thought to be omnipotent, even when the public expenditures, and of course the Executive patronage, was not half what it now is. Under all these favorable circumstances, Mr. President, how many Whig votes from the free States, in the two Houses of Congress, do you suppose was given for a law so obviously just, and so essential to the people of the South? *Three* in the House of Representatives, and in the Senate NOT ONE!! "Call you this backing your friends!" and what, let me ask, must have been the reflections of a Southern Whig possessed of the feelings that ought to belong to a Southern man? What a generous return by his free soil associates for the many sacrifices made by him in their behalf! But bound hand and foot by the despotism of party, he dares not resist, and is too proud, I suppose, to complain.

Let us now turn to the other side of the question. What was the conduct of the Democratic party in this trying emergency in the free States? What support did they give to this great measure of justice to the South? Though in a minority, and in many of the free States borne down by the combined power of freesoilism, abolitionism and Whiggery; though out of power and therefore uninfluenced by Executive patronage, and supported only by those great constitutional and republican principles embodied in your resolutions, they marched up manfully to our support, and gave for the fugitive slave law 28 votes in the House of Representatives, and support equally generous and noble in the Senate. To them and to them only are we indebted for this measure of justice and protection to our rights; and upon them and upon them only must we depend for its full and faithful execution. I think I can say, without the fear of successful contradiction, that there is not a known and decided Whig State, among the free States, that either has not taken active measures to defeat the fugitive slave law, or that has not remained so neutral as to show a wish that others should defeat it. While on the contrary, there is not a Democratic State among the free States, that either has not taken active measures to enforce its execution, or that has not expressed themselves in clear and unequivocal language in its favor. Time does not allow me to enumerate the many noble examples among the Democratic free States. But there is one that stands out in such bold relief that I cannot pass it by. It is a noble State, and one that has won and well deserves to wear the proud cognomen of the Keystone State—the stone which supports the arch upon which rests a noble structure—the Union of the States. In this great contest she has shown herself worthy of her proud position.

A few years ago the Whigs obtained power in Pennsylvania, and, following the example of the Whigs in Massachusetts, passed a law prohibiting the use of their jails for the confinement of fugitive-slaves. In 1850 the Democrats carried the Legislature and immediately passed a law to repeal the former law, and restore the use of their jails to the confinement of fugitives. Johnston, the Whig Governor, was then in power, and instead of giving effect to the popular will, put the bill in his pocket and thereby defeated it. With this bill in his pocket and the blood of Gorsuch on his hands, he was nominated for re-election by the Whigs and Abolitionists combined, of Pennsylvania. In this trying emergency, what was the course of the Democrats? Did they quail before this foul combination? No, Sir, no! With Bigler for their standard-bearer, and animated by the love of Union, they went out to battle for the constitution and the laws, and nobly did they bear themselves in the fight. The rights of the South were defended upon the freesoil of Pennsylvania—not that they loved slavery, but because they loved the constitution and the Union. It was a noble struggle in a noble cause, and well entitles Pennsylvania and her sons to the gratitude of every Southern heart.

I might multiply examples and refer to events which have recently occurred in the Capitol at Washington, to demonstrate still further the character of the two parties. But time does not allow. I have drawn a sketch of the two great parties of the country, of their principles and measures, and I ask every impartial man to look on this picture and then on that, and tell me which of these parties is most to be relied on for the protection of the rights of the South, and the preservation of the Union of the States. It seems to me the wayfaring man, though a fool, could not err therein.

Mr. President, I have but a few words to say on State politics. On that great measure of popular rights, Free Suffrage, as well as its distinguished author and defender, David S. Reid, the gentleman from Fayetteville (Mr. Dobbin) has left very little to be said. To attempt to add to what was so well said by him would be as superfluous as the attempt to "paint the lilly, or add new colors to the rainbow." But I wish to do the Whigs the justice to say that hereafter they may act in any way they please upon the subject of Free Suffrage, and I shall never have the right to charge them with having abandoned any principle or violated any promise, for they have made none. Though very communicative upon subjects of less importance, and about which there is no controversy, on this great question of popular rights, upon which the public mind has been intensely excited for the two last elections, and upon which those elections mainly turned, the Whig Convention met and adjourned without having uttered one word for the public ear. Here is a great question of constitutional reform which received a majority of three-fifths in the last General Assembly, which is to be referred to the next General Assembly for their confirmation by a majority of two-thirds, and then submitted to the people for their approval, as provided for in the constitution; a measure which is half completed, and which has been, and is, and will continue to be the leading and controlling question at the polls; and yet the Whig Convention met and adjourned without having given to it one word of approval, or one smile of encouragement. But silence upon such a subject, under such circumstances, speaks a language which none can mistake; they were, as they have always been, against it, and yet afraid to avow that opposition. They therefore gave this question, so dear to the people, the *go-by*, and I am greatly mistaken in the intelligence and patriotism of the people if, at the polls, they do not give them the *go-by*.

I trust it is not to be the settled policy of this country that our political rights are to depend upon the amount of property we may possess. It is not so with our political obligations. That poor man who now enjoys only half the political rights of his wealthy landlord, when danger hovers over the country, is called upon equally with that wealthy landlord to fly to its defence. He leaves a wife that is dear to him, children who depend upon him alone for bread, to stand upon the rough edge of battle to defend, not his, but the property of others. The enemy is driven back, and he returns to his humble home, proud of having done his duty; but when he approaches your ballot-box he is turned away and told, "you cannot vote because you do not possess fifty acres of that soil you have so nobly defended!" We can suppose a stronger and more aggravated case—the father falls upon the rough edge of battle and pours out his blood in defence of his country: his wife is left to helpless widowhood, and his children to inherit nothing but an honest name and a true American heart; it may be that their very poverty results from having lost their father in their country's defence, and yet when these men approach your ballot-box they are turned away and told, "they cannot vote because they do not possess fifty acres of that soil which has been moistened by the blood of their gallant father!"

Mr. President, can these things continue to be? Can this odious aristocratic distinction always remain a part of our constitution? Is one-third of the people of the State to remain forever in this political degradation—forever bound by these anti-Republican fetters? No, Sir, no! Already they have been half broken off—one more blow from the strong arm of the people and they fall to the ground, to be trampled for ever in the dust! Let us, then, go into this contest, like our fathers of old, animated by the truth and justice of our cause. With Free Suffrage for our motto and Reid for our standard-bearer, we cannot fail of success. The people will be true to themselves—it is their cause we seek to advance—it is their rights we seek to defend; they have it now in their power to do themselves that justice which has been too long delayed. But if, at the hour of success, they allow themselves to be deceived, and Free Suffrage forever lost, we shall deeply deplore it, but we shall still have left us the proud consolation of having done our duty.

THE STANDARD.

REID AND VICTORY!

RALEIGH, SATURDAY, JUNE 19, 1852.

FOR PRESIDENT:

GEN. FRANKLIN PIERCE,

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

WILLIAM R. KING,

OF ALABAMA.

FOR GOVERNOR:

HON. DAVID S. REID,

OF ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.

CANDIDATES FOR WAKE COUNTY.

SENATE:
WESLEY JONES.

HOUSE OF COMMONS:
ROMULUS M. SAUNDERS,
GASTON H. WILDER,
WILLIAM A. ALLEN.

GOV. REID'S APPOINTMENT'S.

The Democratic Candidate for Governor will address his fellow citizens at the following times and places, namely:

Albemarle, Stanly, Friday,	"	18th
Troy, Montgomery,	"	19th
Ashboro', Randolph, Tuesday,	"	22d
Pittsboro', Thursday,	"	24th
Graham, Saturday,	"	26th
Greensboro', Tuesday,	"	29th
Salem, Thursday,	July	1st.
Huntsville, (Yadkin,) Saturday,	"	3rd.
Wilkesboro', Tuesday,	"	6th.

THE ATTACK ON THE BASIS!

It is no doubt well remembered by the people of North Carolina, that when Governor Reid first proposed Free Suffrage, he was met by Whig leaders with the cry that Free Suffrage, in itself, was but a shadow, and that something more substantial was due to the Western Counties. It was argued by these leaders, in 1850, that the Senatorial basis was unjust to the West; that the taxation feature, in which slaves have their due weight because they are taxed, ought to be modified or totally changed; and that in fine, the West, which already has the control in the Commons, should likewise, as the result of this proposed change in the taxation basis, be enabled to control the Senate. Free Suffrage by legislative enactment and the sanction of the people at the polls, was treated as a humbug in one breath, and held up in the next as a popular issue to be used by these leaders to strengthen their demand for a Convention; and the object of this Convention, then as now, was boldly declared to be *to alter the Senatorial basis*. In proof of this we need only to refer to a document put forth at the last session of the General Assembly, entitled "an address to the people of North Carolina on the subject of Constitutional Reform," and signed by thirty-six Whig members of that body, as follows: John Gray Bynum, Calvin J. Webb, Jesse B. Sloan, N. W. Woodfin, Marcus Erwin, W. B. Lane, G. M. A. Drake, Jesse Thornburgh, Jno. A. Lillington, A. H. Caldwell. O. G. Foard, Stephen Douthitt, G. F. Davidson, G. G. McKoy, E. M. Campbell, J. M. Bogle, Francis Locke, A. M. Foster, John A. Gilmer, D. F. Caldwell, C. H. Wiley, Peter Adams, Rufus Barringer, J. W. Scott, John Shimpock, A. G. Foster, James M. Leach, A. B. McMillan, D. W. Siler, John Hayes, John H. Haughton, A. R. Kelly, Z. Russell, H. T. Farmer, T. R. Caldwell, and T. G. Walton. The object of this address was to convince the people of the State that an "unrestricted Convention" was the "only proper Republican mode of altering or amending the Constitution"; and the burden of the document was an attack of the bitterest character *upon the present Senatorial basis*. Is this denied? Does any Whig orator or press demand the proof? Here it is, then—we quote from the address itself, which says:

"Equally opposed to this principle is the rule by which political power is measured by the *basis of representation in the Senate*. To place it in its most favorable light, the Senate represents property, and not persons—money, not men—matter, not mind. *But its odiousness does not stop here.* You are all familiar with the subjects of taxation, and these taxes are represented—not you, the people. All white males between the ages of 21 and 45 are subject to a poll tax; and all slaves, male and female, between the ages of 12 and 50 are subject to the like tax: so that three-fifths of the negroes are represented in the House of Commons, and all the negroes between the ages above designated, are represented in the Senate; but your wives and children have no political rights. Pedlars, Billiard Tables, Bowling Alleys, Circus Riders, Playing Cards, Retailers of Spirituous Liquors, Brokers, Merchants, Watches and Carriages are all taxed. They have their Senators in the State Legislature. But your wives and your daughters; your old men who have served their country; your young men who are rising up to be its hope and its stay; and your poor men, upon whom misfortune has laid its heavy hand—have no one there to plead their cause and protect their rights. Is this liberty? Is this freedom? Is this republican equality?

Your Bill of Rights says "That all political power is vested in and derived from *the people only*." Is power in the Senate of North Carolina derived from "*the people only?*" *Let it not be said that taxation and representation go hand in hand.* That principle has no application here. It is true that our ancestors fought the battles of the Revolution upon the principle that they were not to be taxed by a body in which they were not represented? But who represented? Certainly the people—those who paid the taxes—not the taxes themselves. Our ancestors never claimed that their property should be represented. They claimed, and justly too, that *they* should be represented. In the Senate, *property* is represented and not *the people*; and the same principle which prompted our ancestors to that glorious contest, and sustained them in it, which terminated in the achievement of our liberties, should prompt us *to war against this most odious anti-republican remnant of feudal aristocracy by which the people are taxed by a body in which they are not represented.*"

Can there be any doubt as to the meaning of this language? Again the signers of this address say:

"Apply the principle and see its injustice. Ten men in any one county, own as much property and pay as much public tax as five hundred men in another county. They all own the same species of property. Each of the five hundred is equally interested in the preservation of his little mite as either of the ten. Each one has perhaps made it by the labor of his hands, and by the sweat of his brow. It is all he has, by means of which to maintain and provide for his family. It is the dependance of his children for education—for sustenance. And yet, by the present system, *the ten are equal to the five hundred.* Is this justice? Is this liberty?

* * * * * * * * *

Save us from such freedom—save us from such equality! It is no freedom—it is no equality. It is downright tyranny—*tyranny in its most odious form.* The few grinding into the dust the many, under the iron heel of power—power under the pretence of being derived from "the people only."

The signers then go on to present the issue, as they regard it, as follows:

"The issue, then has been fairly presented; *Free Suffrage, or a Free Convention, unrestricted by any thing but the will of the people.*

We have chosen to support a Free Convention. We opposed Free Suffrage, not because we thought the people ought not to have it, but because we did not like the manner of getting it. We can never sanction the propriety of amendments to the Constitution by legislative enactment."

Here, then, we have the following propositions:

1st. That the present Senatorial basis is unjust, for the reason, among others, *that negroes "are represented in the Senate."*

2d. That the Senate ought not to be based upon "*property*," but upon "*the people*"—that is, on the *free white people.*

3d. That the present Senatorial basis is an "odious anti-republican remnant of feudal aristocracy"—that, under it, ten white men in the East "are equal to five hundred" in the West; and the basis itself is declared to be against liberty, against justice, against equality, and "tyranny in its most odious form."

4th. That the issue is Free Suffrage or a Free Convention; and the signers declare that they opposed Free Suffrage, though many of them were elected as its advocates, because they wanted a free Convention.

We ask the earnest attention of the people of the State to these facts; and we call upon those of them who have heard Mr. Kerr to say *if he is not also opposed to Free Suffrage and the advocate of this free Convention.* Will he avow himself, when he gets to the West, the friend of the present Senatorial basis? We predict he will not. We know he declares, in his public speeches, that he has yet to hear of the man who is in favor of the white basis; but this is, to say the least, an evasion of the point in issue. Is Mr. Kerr ignorant of this Western address? Does he not know these thirty-six Western Whigs? Is he not well acquainted with their views and objects? Are they not his friends, political and personal? And do they not support him upon the avowed ground *that he is with them as the advocate of a free Convention?* Away, then, with this unmanly evasion! John Kerr *knows* that an attack upon the Senatorial basis has been made, is now going on under *his* auspices, and that *he* is a party to the attack; and yet he has the assurance to stand up before the people of the East and substantially deny the facts!

We have scarcely begun the discussion of these important points. We shall continue our remarks in relation to them, and shall show, before we conclude, that the Whig leaders of this State, with a few honorable exceptions, are engaged in a sectional crusade with the view and in the hope of advancing party interests; and that these leaders, backed by the Raleigh Register, are bent on attaining their end, *which is the defeat of Free Suffrage and a free Convention,* NO MATTER WHAT THE RESULT MAY BE TO THE SENATORIAL BASIS AND TO NEGRO REPRESENTATION IN THAT BRANCH OF THE ASSEMBLY. The Register may writhe under the exposure, and cry out "foul libel on the Whig party," and all that; but we shall go right on in the performance of our duty. We are not dealing with the Whig *party*, but with unprincipled and desperate Whig *leaders*, who, beaten at every point on both Federal and State issues, would now involve the honest people of North Carolina in all the bitterness of sectional discord, in the hope of once more reaching power and of thereby gratifying their love of office and their selfish ambition.

SHALL THE PEOPLE BE HEARD!

The Free Suffrage bill, it is well known, passed the last Assembly by the Constitutional majority of three-fifths of all the members. It has been thoroughly discussed, both before the people and in the Legislature; and the act itself is now in course of publication in all the newspapers of the State. The people, therefore, know what the act is and its object. They have already, we repeat, directed their members of Assembly to give it the three-fifths vote in accordance with the requirements of the Constitution, and they have thus far been obeyed; and the question now is, shall the bill be passed by a two-thirds vote in the next Assembly, *so as to be laid before the people for their approval at the polls*? SHALL THE PEOPLE BE HEARD, or is their voice to be stifled by party management and party trickery? That is the question; and how is John Kerr upon it? He is willing—thanks to Mr. Kerr for his *kindness* and *condescension!*—he is willing to *allow* the non-lanholders this great privilege, provided they will consent to arrest this measure now in progress, undo their own work, call a Convention, and then take, with this measure, other amendments which they have not demanded and do not want; or, he is willing to leave it with the Commons *and Senate* to say, during the next two or four years, whether a Convention shall be called *in obedience to the will of a bare majority of the people*, while in the mean time Free Suffrage is to be turned out of the Assembly, withheld from the people for their approval at the polls, and left to languish and die.

This, we repeat, is Mr. Kerr's position; and the question recurs, *shall the people be heard*, or is their voice to be hushed by party dictation, and their favorite measure to be thereby defeated? Remember these things, ye mechanics, ye merchants, ye traders, ye schoolmasters, ye laboring men of all classes and conditions, who are not so fortunate as to be the owners of fifty acres of land, "perhaps not worth more," as Mr. Macon said, "than twenty-five cents an acre"! Remember it, returned Mexican volunteer and battle-scarred veteran, and *act* upon it at the polls.

☞ It is a gratifying fact, that a vast majority of the landholders of the State are perfectly willing that the non-landholders should be allowed to vote, with them, for Senators. These landholders know that to equalize suffrage is not to impair their rights or to affect their prosperity or interests; and they have been voting long enough for *both* branches of the Assembly, to be able to judge of the feeling which the non-landholder has when his vote is refused, and he is turned off from the Senatorial box. They are willing to do as they would be done by; and hence they say to the non-landholder, "come up higher; you pay taxes—this Senate is based on taxes; you have lives, property, fortunes—this Senate sits upon these things and determines for or against you; you work the roads and perform military duty, as well as others—this Senate has control, jointly with the Commons, over the public highways and improvements of the State, and the landholders as well as others may need your aid in the day of battle."

But this great right of equality at the ballot-box is now in peril. John Kerr and many of the Whig leaders are resorting to ever conceivable device and stratagem to defeat it; and they will succeed, unless all the friends of Free Suffrage, landholders as well as non-landholders, keep their eyes fixed steadily upon it, and work for it by working for David S. Reid, until victory crowns their efforts.

We invite the attention of our readers generally, and especially of the people of Chatham, to the able and interesting Speech of the Hon. Abraham Rencher in the late Democratic State Convention, which we publish to-day.

THE REGISTER AND GEN. SAUNDERS.

No one can read the leading Editorial of the last Register without feeling indignant at the gross attack made on Gen. Saunders, and that too without cause or excuse. We should not think it necessary to allude to this shameless assault, which has been made in a spirit characteristic of his would-be Excellency, but that the article contains a direct charge against Gen. Saunders of dereliction of public duty. We learn from the other Commissioners appointed to revise the Statutes, and are authorized so to state, that the charge preferred against Gen. Saunders is totally untrue. No delay in the business of revising the Statutes has arisen on account of Gen. Saunder's absence, as he has been in the City ready to attend the Commissioners since they have been in session.

The insinuation in regard to Gen. Saunder's visit to Greenville and Washington, is equally destitute of foundation. It had been his intention, we learn, to visit those places, and the Delegates in the Baltimore Convention from that section had been authorized to give public notice of the fact; but on his return he found it out of his power to do so, and his friends were immediately thus informed.

The pitiful surmise that Gen. Saunders had no intention to meet John Kerr, is unworthy of serious notice. Those who recollect the canvass of 1840, when Gen. Saunders, as the Democratic candidate, had to contend not only against his competitor, but to meet single-handed the whole band of Whig orators West, can hardly imagine he had any thing to fear from the redoubtable John Kerr; for however reckless John Kerr may be on the stump, fortunately for the cause of truth, the assertions of no politician, in the State or out of it, *are entitled to less credit.* We doubt not, should Gov. Reid yield to the request of Gen. Saunders to allow him to reply to Mr. Kerr at Alamance, the Register would be the first to raise the cry of interference, and attempt thereby to get up sympathy for its candidate.

GEN. SAUNDERS.

The attack by John Kerr, in his speech in this place, upon Gen. Saunders, was as unprovoked as it was low and malignant. Gen. S., as a citizen of the State, *had a right to catechize Mr. Kerr*; others had done so—we had done so, and shall do it again if we choose, for the best of reasons, to wit: Mr. Kerr is a candidate for public station—his opinions upon grave issues were unknown, and the people are concerned in knowing what these opinions are, so as to be able to vote understandingly at the polls. And for this Gen. Saunders, *in his absence*, was denounced by John Kerr in the most unbecoming terms, and every effort was made to cast ridicule upon his pretensions and his character as a public man!

The course of the Raleigh Register for the last two years towards Gen. Saunders, has been as full of meanness as it has been destitute of decency and good taste. We have not stepped forward as the champion of that gentleman, for he needs not the championship of any one, nor does he stoop to ask the sympathies of the Whig leaders; but we may say, what every liberal and high-minded person in this community will sustain us in saying, that such attacks as those by Mr. Kerr and the Register upon a man venerable for his years, respected for his talents and his virtues, and so often honored by the people with their support and confidence, reflect disgrace upon those who make them, and upon the party leaders who justify and endorse them.

But Gen. Saunders, leaning as he does on the strong arm of the people, and proud of his principles, which he has maintained from his boyhood, and which are once more on the high road to a brilliant triumph both in the State and in the Republic, may smile at his assailants and defy them all.

☞ The Register is indeed sadly put to, about this time, for arguments against the Democracy. It first misleads by its misrepresentations the Anti-Slavery Standard, and then quotes that concern against Gov. Reid; and it next suppresses the letter of Gen. Pierce to Maj. Lally, approving the fugitive-slave law, and quotes from the Evening Post, also an anti-Slavery journal, to prove that the Baltimore Convention dodged the "compromise" measures. The Register and other Federal prints in this State confidently predicted that the Baltimore Democratic Convention would not endorse the fugitive-slave law, and great was their sorrow and their concern for the Union thereat; but now, the Convention having endorsed this measure, as we felt certain all along it would do, these journals go right to work to prove that no such endorsement took place—that, in fine, the six or seven hundred Delegates who voted aye, did not know what they were voting for or what they were doing!

But we have at least one argument for the Raleigh Register, which in tender consideration for that print we will set forth. It is this: Did it ever occur to the Register that the Democrats have a *King* on their ticket—that they propose to elect *a King*? Horrible! Gentlemen, stand from under, and just prepare for consequences. With *such* an argument, the Register must for the future prove invincible.

HON. ROBERT STRANGE.

The Card of this distinguished gentleman to the Democratic party of North Carolina, which we publish in another column, does equal credit to his head and heart.

We regret that his friends failed to secure his nomination, for we know of no one in this broad Confederacy better fitted than he is for the duties and responsibilities of the Vice Presidency; but the party deemed it proper to confer the nomination upon another, and the reflection is gratifying that it fell upon a native of the old North, who was our second choice, and whose character has always been dear to our people.

Judge Strange yields to the action of his party with a grace and dignity which must heighten the regard and admiration of his friends; and, as a private in the ranks, his voice will be heard now, as in times past, urging on the great Democratic column to the charge.

SUPREME COURT.

The following gentlemen have been admitted to practice in the County Courts in this State: T. J. Norcom, Washington; William A. Moore, Edenton; Bart. Fuller, Fayetteville; C. B. Sanders, Johnston; Jno. S. Long, Washington; Benj. A. Kittrell, Oxford; W. L. Treadwell, Lamar, Miss.; A. H. Gaither, Morganton; J. F. Graves, Surry; Wm. H. Wiggins, Halifax; R. T. Brownrigg, Columbus, Miss.; Neill McKay, Cumberland; and Sitgreaves Atmore, Newbern.

And the following to Superior Court practice: W. L. McGary, Fayetteville; A. F. Woodard, Washington; John F. Latham, Washington; J. H. Whitaker, Oxford; and Thos. M. Arrington, Nashville.

WEDNESDAY, June 16, 1852.

Cochran vs. Gordon, in Equity from Orange, argued by Reade for plaintiff and Norwood for defendant.

Walters vs. Jordan, from Person, argued by Norwood for plaintiff and Reade for defendant.

Allen vs. Allen, from New Hanover, argued by Winslow for plaintiff and Strange for defendant—appeal dismissed.

THE REGISTER—THE PLATFORM.

The Register quotes from the New York Evening Post, a Freesoil Democratic paper, with the view of showing that the Resolutions constituting the platform of the Democracy did not pass the Convention! The Post, speaking of the Resolutions, says:

"They were *not adopted by the Convention*. Three-fourths of the members—more than three-fourths, it is said by some—had left the room; *not more than a dozen of the rest knew what was doing*. Mr. Davis, the President of the Convention, had been obliged by exhaustion to leave the chair. Mr. Irving was in his place, and was exerting himself vainly to establish something like order. The main business of the Convention had been completed: members and by-standers were talking it over with each other, and every thing was attended to but what was going on beside the chair. In the midst of this bustle and confusion, in the midst of loud conversations, shouts, and the noise of hasty entrances and hasty departures, *something was read which nobody heard*, and concerning which very few were aware that it was reading. Mr. Irving put the question on all the resolutions, in a lump. The ayes in that fragment of a Convention, just in the bustle of breaking up, were more numerous than the noes, and he declared the resolutions adopted."

We brand the foregoing statement, at once, as a deliberate and notorious falsehood. We *know* what was done in the Convention, for we were a member. At about five o'clock, on Saturday, the last day, the Resolutions were read by the Secretary, and they were listened to and heard by the Convention. When the Secretary came to that portion of them relating to Slavery and the "compromise," the applause was tremendous and long-continued, the ladies in the gallery waving their handkerchiefs, the members on their feet huzzaing and throwing up their hats, and the audience in all parts of the vast edifice joining in the demonstrations of applause. The reading of this portion of the Resolutions was called for again, again read, and the same feeling of gratification manifested. General Saunders then moved the previous question—it was put and carried; and then the vote was taken on the Resolutions as a whole by ayes and noes. The ayes went up from the large assemblage "like the sound of many waters," and there were seven or eight noes, which produced a general laugh. We are sustained in this statement by the Baltimore Sun, as well as all other papers of that City; and no man who has any regard for truth, will say any thing to the contrary.

The fact is, the Evening Post wanted some pretext for supporting the Democratic nominees. It is a Democratic paper in all but its notions on Slavery, and it has become tired of them, and wishes to drop them and do better for the future. It, with its Freesoil backers, had been put to the wall at Baltimore, and it has been compelled to resort to falsehood to frame an excuse for supporting the ticket. We are indifferent as to its course. It may support the ticket if it chooses; but neither Gen. Pierce nor the Democracy will be controlled, in the slightest respect, by its views and opinions on Slavery. The true course was (and the Democrats have most nobly performed their part of the duty) for both parties to take high ground for the fugitive-slave law and against further agitation, and thus compel Freesoilers of both parties to change their conduct, or, isolated in their infamy, to die out.

But the object of the Register is apparent. That paper would insinuate what it dare not charge, that Gen. Pierce is unsound on Slavery and has Freesoil affinities. But what says the Washington Republic? That paper, the organ of Mr. Fillmore, in its issue of June 7th, says:

"*On the Slavery question Mr. Pierce is undoubtedly committed to Southern views*: and in his support Mr. Rantoul and his associate Freesoilers will have an ample opportunity of manifesting the extent to which they are willing (in Mr. Rantoul's language) to "eat Southern dirt."

Again, the Boston Atlas, a Whig organ of Massachusetts, a paper heretofore complimented by the Register, speaking of Gen. Pierce and the action of the Baltimore Convention, says:

"The proceedings of the convention from first to last have been of a most sectional and anti-national character. It has been southern, and nothing but southern. The great North, with its three-fifths of the population and representative and electoral strength, has been treated as of no account. An ultra southern spirit has pervaded the convention. Its nomination is any thing but national, and, save only in name, any thing but democratic. The platform they have finally adopted and promulgated is in its political latitude many degrees south of any thing the democracy, as they falsely call themselves, have yet ventured to go.

All this want of nationality, and all this subserviency to sectarianism, stands out most prominently in all they have said and done.

We see it in their nomination and endorsement of Franklin Pierce, whose highest, if not only, recommendation appears to have been his complete and abject devotion to the demands of the South. No man has ever earned for himself more deservedly the reputation of a most thorough-paced dough-face. Because John P. Hale had the manliness to refuse to assent to the annexation of Texas, he was villified, denounced, and ostracized at the high behest of Franklin Pierce. The democratic journals that had dared to take similar grounds, and denounce the whole scheme in all its blackness, were driven by his management to eat their own words, and to fall into the support of that which they had so vehemently condemned. More recently, his connexion with the persecution of Mr. Atwood, the nominee of his own party, and his final proscription, for the heinous offence of not regarding the fugitive-slave law as the perfection of human wisdom, are well known. These, and these only, are the heroic achievements which so strongly recommend Franklin Pierce to the support of North Carolina, Mississippi, and Georgia nullifiers, and which gave him their early support; and all this is plainly enough avowed by them in the alleged ground of their adhesion and support."

We have nothing more to say.

Extract from a letter to the Editor, dated

TUSCUMBIA, Ala., May 31, 1852.

"Can't North Carolina resume her former position in the Democratic ranks at the coming elections? As a son of good old Edgecombe I assure you were she to do it, I should rejoice beyond measure. Every thing is right in Alabama. With any thing like a fair nomination, we can sweep the State by twelve thousand majority."

We guess our friend will be satisfied with the platform, and with Pierce and King.

So far as this State is concerned, what we have to say is, she is right already; and, with the aid of her honest people, we expect she will stay just where she is—on the Democratic side.

Extract from a letter to the Editor, dated

MOCKSVILLE, June 10, 1852.

"We have just learned that Franklin Pierce and William R. King have been nominated for President and Vice President. We are much gratified at the nominations. Gen. Pierce is an able statesman, and is entirely sound on the Slavery question. Much is due to the old Granite State for her consistency in upholding true principles; and as to Col. King the old North State knows him as a native son, and will support him with great enthusiasm."

Extract from a letter to the Editor, dated

MONTGOMERY, May 29, 1852.

"We are anxious to hear Gov. Reid, and hope he will meet Mr. Kerr at his appointments in this region. We are in fine spirits, and are certain we can give him an increased vote. We are few, but true. The Feds will make desperate efforts, but these efforts will avail nothing, provided we are all true to David S. Reid, the people's champion.

We had no Mail at this place on Thursday last, north of Gaston.

THE PROOF! THE PROOF!

We submit the following Communication to our readers without comment. It speaks for itself. We will only add that it is from the pen of a gentleman of unimpeachable veracity. Let the people read and reflect upon these startling developments:

GREENSBOROUGH, June 4, 1852.

Western Democrats sold to the East!

MR. EDITOR: I see there is a rumor afloat that Jno. A. Gilmer, Esq., of this place, in a Whig meeting held here, on Tuesday of May Court, charged the Western Delegates to the late Democratic State Convention with having sold themselves to the East; and the question is asked, is the rumor true? Well, sir, I was present at the time, and heard Mr. Gilmer repeatedly charge and declare that the Western Democratic Delegates had *sold themselves to the East* for the sake of party—some of the Delegates being present at the time. Mr. Gilmer also declared himself opposed to the present Senatorial basis, advocated a change of the same, and urged this position as one of the great Western Whig principles. He denounced the present basis as most oppressive to the West, and said "no State South of Mason's and Dickson's line, but North Carolina, would submit to such a system of injustice and oppression." He poured out the vials of his wrath upon Western Democrats for opposing this great Western Whig principle; and asked how Western Democratic Delegates would dare to hold up their heads and advocate the proceedings of the late Democratic State Convention, touching the basis, &c., before the Western people. And he denounced Western Democrats who approve of the proceedings of that Convention relative to the basis and the amending the Constitution through the Legislature, *as Western men with Eastern principles*.

So, Sir, it is easy to understand the game that is to be played here, in the West, by the Whig leaders. Every man in the West, particularly if he be a Democrat, who dares to oppose these reckless demagogues, who for party purposes are now endeavoring to arouse the bitterest feelings of animosity among the people of the West against the East, and who refuses to aid them in their sectional warfare, is to be hunted up, and, if possible, broken down as a Western Democrat *sold to the East*—as a *Western* man with *Eastern* principles. But, Sir, I have no fears of the honest yeomany of the West. We Democrats of the West wish our brethren of the East, yes, of the whole State, to understand us. We desire them to know that, while we intend to be true to the West, we shall also be just and liberal to the East; that we are far above this low, selfish principle of sectionalism; that we desire, if possible, to draw closer the bonds of union, amity, and friendship around *every* part of the State; that we do not desire to oppress the East, or any portion of our fellow-citizens; that, as citizens of North Carolina, *we* look to the interests of the *whole* State. And we also wish the people of the East to understand the Whigs of the West—particularly the leaders, and see if *their* course is not directly opposite to that of the Democrats.

Mr. Gilmer also spoke on Federal politics, and was followed by Messrs. Caldwell and Walker, but the lieutenants only went in the lead of their captain. It was evidently Mr. Gilmer's desire to get up an excitement; and he succeeded in part, for John A. Gilmer, Esq., while speaking, became greatly excited, *but nobody else did*.

A WESTERN DEMOCRAT.

MESSRS. REID AND KERR.

We learn from the last Carolinian that the "impression left by Gov. Reid on the audience" in the discussion between himself and Mr. Kerr on the 7th in Fayetteville, "was highly favorable, and his triumphant vindication of his own course and of the principles and measures of his party, gave entire satisfaction to his friends." That paper says:

"Gov. Reid's remarks on the resolution of the Whig Convention proposing to submit the question of a Convention to the popular vote, were exceedingly forcible. He adverted to the position of Mr. Kerr and the position of the Whig Party of North Carolina, that a bare numerical "majority of the people have a right to rule in government." He admitted that this is the true republican doctrine in all cases where a majority of the people have not parted with that right, but went on to show from the Constitution of North Carolina that the majority had parted with their right to amend the Constitution of the State, by freely and voluntarily adopting a Constitution which contains a provision which excludes all change in itself except at the instance of a *two-thirds vote* of both Houses of the Legislature. If the majority therefore still retains the right to amend our State Constitution then that instrument is a *nullity*. Gov. Reid admitted the great fundamental principles of the right of a majotity of the people to *revolutionize*—to throw off their government whenever it shall become an instrument of tyranny and oppression, but contended that under our State Constitution the majority have not the civil right to change the Constitution. Mr. Kerr endeavored to explain himself in relation to this question by saying that it was true that the Constitution does contain a provision that no Convention shall be called except by a two-thirds vote in each House of the Legislature, but if the voice of the majority were once pronounced, who would be found to oppose it? He then went on insisting on "the right of the majority to rule in government," and insisted that their decision should be final on the question of calling a Convention.

The discussion was prolonged until about 5 o'clock in the evening, when Gov. Reid concluded. On the whole, we believe that the impression made by Gov. Reid was excellent. The vote of Cumberland county in the ensuing Governor's election will show that he still occupies the same high position in the affections of her democracy as formerly. He has endeared himself to them by his gallant advocacy of Free Suffrage, and they will not now be led off from his support by any of the false lights which the Whig Party are holding up to view."

CONGRESS.

This body appears to be still engaged, for the most part, in discussing the question of the Presidency. On the 12th inst., Mr. Cabell, Whig, of Florida, made a bold, eloquent, and most fearless assault on the Scott and Seward wing of the party; he asserted that Gen. Scott stands before the country as the candidate of the "higher law" party, "with a pad-lock on his lips, and his principles in Seward's breeches pockets." He warned the Whig Convention not to sacrifice principles and the cause of the Union to policy, and told them if they did, the "curses of a betrayed constituency would follow them to their graves."

On the 14th, Mr. Gentry, Whig, of Tennessee, spoke in the same vein. We make the following extract from his remarks as given in the Republic, of that day:

"Mr. G., during his remarks, said that the Democrats in the Baltimore Convention had, to the extent party organization enabled them, nationalized themselves on this question. They had nobly, honorably, and patriotically come up to the necessities of the times, recognising the binding obligations of the Constitution North and South, and are anxious to give peace, tranquility and permanence to the Union. The Whig party he insisted, must nationalize itself at Baltimore, or cease to exist; and it ought to cease to exist unless it shall nationalize itself. He was not seeking to break up the Whig party, but to purify and nationalize it. If that cannot be done, it should be destroyed. "If this be treason, make the most of it, and bow me out of the party, if you please.""

Mr. Gentry and Mr. Cabell were replied to by the traitor Stanly. He ridiculed platforms as humbugs, and took ground against the endorsement by the Whig Convention of the "compromise" measures. He said a platform by the Whigs embracing the "compromise," would create a sectional party, and therefore it was better to avoid the test.

The action of the Senate, for the last three or four days, is not important.

☞ We are requested to state that, in the Obituary notice of Dr. Josiah O. Wason, in our last, "Georgetown" ought to have been inserted as the place where he located to practice medicine, instead of "Charleston."

For the Standard.

To the Democratic Republican Party OF NORTH CAROLINA.

I cannot refrain from expressing my deep felt gratitude for your warm, generous and unlooked for efforts to procure my nomination to the second office in the gift of the greatest nation upon earth. I should certainly have been proud had those efforts been crowned with success, but believe me my gratitude to you could not have been greater. In what has been done I have received an additional evidence of the kind regard with which you have ever honored me—a kindness, I am sure, arising from no merits of my own. In the result I am not disappointed, for my hopes were never excited, and no North Carolinian can regret that the nomination has fallen upon a native of our own State, whose fame has already shed lustre upon the land of his birth. I am sure his name will inspire far more enthusiasm than that of the humble individual whom you sought to honor.

The selection made by the late Baltimore Convention was altogether fortunate, though not in exact accordance with our previous wishes. Gen. PIERCE has not hitherto been so well known among us, but allow me on this occasion to bear my testimony to his high merits. I had the pleasure of serving with him in the Senate of the United States, and was honored with his friendship; and no one with whom I there associated has been more kindly remembered by me. He possesses a clear head and a generous and manly heart, and no one can know him but to esteem and honor him. If a Southern sun had warmed him into life, he could not have been a better representative of the Southern people.

Of Col. KING I need say nothing. He is known to us all, and to say that we know him is to say that we respect him.

Of such leaders our party is justly proud; and with the principles inscribed upon their banner that are promulged by the Convention that nominated them, they cannot for a moment doubt of success. May neither apathy nor blind confidence be found in our ranks, but with the battle cry of PIERCE, KING, and REID, let us bear aloft the glorious flag of 1798, upon which victory has so often perched under the leading of Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Jackson and Polk. Believing, as I do, that with our principles are identified the prosperity and perpetuity of our beloved country; that there never may be wanting wise heads and manly hearts to advance and maintain them, is the prayer of

Your obliged fellow citizen,

ROBERT STRANGE.

Raleigh, June 15, 1852.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

One of the Washington Correspondents of the Baltimore Sun, a neutral paper, thus speaks of the Democratic nominee:

Franklin Pierce, the nominee of the Democratic National Convention, is the son of a revolutionary hero, who fought in the battles of Bunker's Hill, Lexington and Concord. He was born in 1804, at Hillsborough, N. H., and graduated at Bowdoin College, Maine—studied law, and commenced a lucrative practice in Hillsborough county. He was elected at an early day to the Legislature of his State, and shortly after elected speaker of the House.

In 1834 he was elected to Congress, in which body he filled a prominent and conspicuous place till 1838, at which period he became a Senator of the United States; and served till 1842'–3. He resigned his seat in the Senate and returned to private life and the practice of the law in 1843.

In 1845 he was nominated for Governor of the State; but declined. President Polk offered him the Attorney Generalship, which he also declined; preferring private to public life.

In 1848 he volunteered as a *soldier* in the Mexican war, (not as an officer) and was appointed the first Colonel of the ten regiments then raised for the service of the United States. Subsequently, when a number of new Major Generals were appointed, he was made a Brigadier General.

He lost no time to repair to the field of battle, and reached Vera Cruz early enough for all the battles fought from the landing of the U. S. troops to the capture of the Halls of the Montezumas in the city of Mexico.

General Pierce's nomination is a thoroughly national one. The record of his life is that of an honest, unobtrusive patriot, who only sought public life to serve his country in the hour of danger.

STANDARD FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

We propose to send the Standard to subscribers for six months, at $1 for the Weekly, and $2 for the Semi-Weekly, in advance. This period will embrace the campaign for Governor, President, and also the proceedings of the Legislature, which is to meet in October next.

We appeal to our friends in all parts of the State, to circulate the documents. Now is the time to lay facts before the people. If we would succeed we must work—we must make sacrifices of time and labor for the cause. No valuable result was ever achieved without effort.

Send in the names.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. A friend writes us from Williamston, Martin County, as follows: "I saw this morning what purports to be a one dollar note on the Bank of Wadesborough, which of course is counterfeit, as there are no notes of that Bank of a less denomination than three dollars. I give this information as a caution to the public."

GEN. PIERCE'S GENEROSITY. In addition to the facts about Gen. Pierce, which have been given to the public since the adjournment of the Convention, we are informed by a personal friend of ours, a physician of this city, who was the surgeon of one of the ten regiments, that after the battles of Contreras and Churubusco, Gen. Pierce, in visiting the hospitals crowded with wounded soldiers, expressed his feeling by distributing a large sum of money among the unhappy sufferers; and when he returned, on receiving a balance of pay of $240, he added $60 to it, and expended it among his men. He also, by influence or purse, procured them free passages by the railroad. He sent money to many old soldiers.

Baltimore Argus.

POTATOES. Mr. Robert W. Lewis, near Charlotteville, Va., planted last year on a piece of land less than an acre, upon which he had fifty loads of manure, six bushels of mercer potatoes, from which he raised three hundred bushels of very superior potatoes. Last week he sold a portion of them at a dollar a bushel.

We also notice that the farmers in the vicinity of Philadelphia are said to be planting an unusual quantity of potatoes this year. One individual, who last year had some thirty acres in potatoes, from which he sold three thousand bushels, netting over one dollar per bushel, has this spring put in one hundred acres, and his neighbors have increased their planting in about the same proportion.

FLOWER CULTURE. The most delightful and healthy employment for ladies, is the culture of flowers. The general superintendance of a garden is generally found favorable to health, by leading to frequent exercise in the open air, and that communing with nature which is equally refreshing to the heart. The tending of flowers has ever appeared a fitting care for the young and beautiful. They then dwell as it were, among their own emblems, and many a voice of wisdom breathes on the ear from those sweet blossoms to which they apportion the dew and the sunbeam.

VALUABLE RECEIPT. Take plaster and soak it in a saturated solution of alum, then bake the two in an oven the same as gypsum is baked to make it plaster of Paris, after which they are ground to powder. It is then used as wanted, being mixed up with water like plaster and applied. It sets into a very hard composition, capable of taking a very high polish. It may be mixed with various coloring to produce a cement of any color capable of imitating marble.

NAVAL PATRONAGE. The Norfolk Argus complains of the conduct of Secretary Graham, in bestowing patronage upon the Naval depots of the North at the expense of those at the South. Nearly every ship that is fitted out is done in the Northern cities, and those ordered home are generally sent in the same direction. The sloop of war Albany, of the home squadron, expected home in July, is ordered to pass Norfolk and go some 700 miles out of her way to Boston.

For the Standard.

WAKE FOREST COLLEGE.

The Commencement Day of the present year, at Wake Forest College, was a proud day for the friends of Science in North Carolina. A few days detention, en-route for Mississippi, allowed me to attend the exercises on the occasion; their memory will be a green spot in the wastes of existence, until the golden bowl of life shall be broken. The appearances of improvement on the College premises, lead one to believe that Wake Forest College will soon become a resort, to which genius and learning from every portion of our noble State will love to repair. The examination of the several classes, and the exercises in declamation of the Freshman Class, on Monday evening, it was not our pleasure to attend; but they are spoken of by those who did attend them, as being highly creditable. Just here, I will repeat a remark that is made by almost every stranger who visits this institution: "That a more sedate, better behaved, more moral, temperate set of young men cannot be found at any institution in the United States." The profound respect with which strangers are treated, the courtesy which appears to mark their intercourse with each other, speaks well for the master minds that guide them as well as the native good sense and real worth of the young men themselves. Said a gentleman from the eastern States, who had observed closely a large field of American Colleges, "the moral influence exerted at Wake Forest College, is superior to that exerted at any College in the United States." On Tuesday evening we witnessed the Chapel exercises of the Sophomore class, with decided pleasure: if the promise which hope gives of the young gentlemen composing the class, be not blighted, it will be a happy day for North Carolina, when they leave the classic halls of their Alma Mater, to enter into the service of their native State. On Wednesday, a crowded house assembled to hear the annual oration from Hon. ROMULUS M. SAUNDERS, of your City. The day was auspicious, the venerated orator of the day never seemed in better spirits, his youthful compeers trod the College campus with light elastic step, as if conscious that it was no ordinary occasion, that it was the very jubilee of science among these consecrated groves. Every living soul seemed to breathe the atmosphere of inspiration.

After a spirit stiring symphony from the Brass Band of Petersburg, Gen. Saunders proceeded with the address. In the peroration, he sketched the history of the College, its origin, its trials and struggles, alluded to its present flourishing condition, and paid a merited compliment to its founders and supporters. The burden of the address was to show the facts of the existence of a Declaration of Independence made in North Carolina, at Charlottetown on 20th May, 1775. In doing it, he gave a rapid view of the history of the State, placing in bold relief such incidents and characters as deserved especial notice. The character of Raleigh, whose memory our State designed to perpetuate by giving his name to our seat of government in 1792, was drawn, and many a heart sighed in memory of his tragic and untimely end. That murdered patriot, Herman Husband, the protomartyr of liberty in North Carolina, and the gallant regulator, were brought before us—the foul aspersions thrown on their character by the hired minions of royal power were removed, and themselves shewn to be as pure patriots as ever resisted the arbitrary exactions of Charles the 1st, or stained the field of battle at Lexington with their heart's blood. Herman Husband was a Baptist; his murderers thought to pacify their crime by taunting him with the fact as a Baptist. I felt grateful to Heaven, that I lived to see the day that the heap of infamy sought to be piled on the character of that devoted friend of liberty, was so effectually removed by one of North Carolina's gifted sons. A slight sketch of the character of the Moderator of the first provincial Congress of North Carolina, John Henry, was given—perhaps all that is now known of that excellent man; mention was made of others—and then the Judge presented the proofs of the Mecklenburg declaration, and surely no one can doubt the fact of the declaration of Independence being made in this State, in May, 1775, who heard the evidences adduced on the occasion. It was gratifying to hear the honorable testimony borne by such a man, Gen. Saunders, to the ability and faithfulness of the author of the late history of North Carolina, the value and truthfulness of the work. The remarks to the graduating class, to remember the claims of the State that gave them birth, to be faithful, seemed like the voice of a faithful Nestor, counselling his tender charge. The orator resumed his seat amid thunders of applause from a delighted auditory.

Rev. Dr. Cushman, of Washington City, was expected to deliver the Valedictory Sermon on Wednesday evening, but as he was not present it was determined to hold an educational meeting, in aid of the effort to raise an endowment of $50,000 for the College. General Saunders was called to the Chair, and Col. Lewis acted as Secretary. Several addresses were made, quite a feeling seemed to pervade the immense crowd that thronged the Chapel, and no doubt now exists of ability and willingness of the Baptists of North Carolina, to raise the proposed amount of endowment. The proceedings of this meeting will probably be sent to you by the Secretary, and no more need be said.

On Thursday the exercises of the Graduating Class took place in the College Chapel. This large room was closely packed; it is to be regretted that the accommodations of the Chapel are not more ample; vast numbers were utterly unable to get a sight of the Speakers, much less to come within hearing distance. Allow me here to copy the programme of the exercises:

MUSIC.—PRAYER.

1. Salutatory Oration in Latin. JOHN MITCHELL, Bertie.
2. Eloquence. Oration, Second Class, second distinction. BEDFORD BROWN, Person.
3. Diffusion of Knowledge. BENJAMIN F. BIDDLE, Craven.
4. Virtue and Morality essential to true Greatness. Oration. JAMES BOND, Bertie.
5. Highest Nationality dependent on Literature. Oration, First Class, second distinction. JOSEPH J. FREEMAN, Bertie.
6. Duty of Educated Men to resist Imposture. Oration, First Class, second distinction. JAMES H. FOOTE, Iredell.
7. North Carolina needs a Leader, Oration, third distinction. GERARD J. HINTON, Wake.
8. The Warrior and Scholar. Oration, third distinction. BENJAMIN J. LEA, Caswell.
8. On the Sublimity of the Holy Scriptures, Oration, third distinction. SAMUEL O. TATUM, Davie.
10. A due consideration of each of the three divisions of time necessary to the highest Development. Oration *first distinction. JOHN MITCHELL, Bertie.
11. CONFERRING OF DEGREES.
12. The Valedictory Addresses, *first distinction. WM. GASTON SIMMONS, Montgomery.

PRAYER AND BENEDICTION.

*These Speakers cast lots for the Valedictory.

The Latin Salutatory by Mr. Mitchell, of Bertie, was decidedly good, the enunciation clear and distinct, gesticulation so natural and well-timed, that the auditory seemed to appreciate the meaning of the language of a people, long since departed, and sat with most respectful and patient attention. The patience and attention with which Mr. Bedford Brown drew, from ancient and modern orators, his beau ideal of a real orator, augur very favourably for his future prospects. These qualities combined with so good a voice and other natural advantages, will enable their possessor to battle the difficulties of future life with certain hopes of success. The diffusion of knowledge, its advantages, by Mr. Biddle, was well managed; Mr. B. exhibited in his composition a sound practical mind, an excellent vein of pure, high-toned, moral feeling ran through the whole piece. But the fourth oration by Mr. Bond, of Bertie, was a perfect original; the style of thought and moral contour of this young man are eminently his own—in a day to come he will be felt in the world for weal or for woe. Minister of grace, guide his youthful steps and keep him faithful! Mr. Freeman's subject was singular, but well managed—his speech exhibited talent of a high order, but his modesty will never let him pass for his worth. It is to be regretted that Mr. Foote did not speak on account of indisposition. Mr. Hinton presented some valuable thoughts, but was rather censorious on our noble State—we should look more on the bright side. Mr. Tatum's address was greatly admired—it exhibited a mind deeply imbued with the Holy sublimity, which he so beautifully portrayed. The Valedictory address by Mr. Simmons, of Montgomery, was delivered with sound sense and tender emotion. Mr. S. thinks profoundly, and seems to regard Science and Philosophy as playthings. His debut in life may be successful, but his elocution is too rapid; should he become a public speaker, he must guard against it. Bertie was well represented in this class, and should these youths live ten years more, their influence will be felt in the State. The evening of Commencement was pleasantly spent in a party, which was enlivened by the charms of beauty and the sweet strains of Music.

MISSISSIPPI.

[BY REQUEST.]

BIRTH. In Montgomery, Ala., on Monday, 31st May, at the residence of her father, William Knox, Esq., Mrs. William S. Donnell, of New Orleans, of a son.

New Orleans Picayune.

Owing to our want of space, we are compelled to omit several articles prepared for this day's paper. They shall appear in our next.

MARRIED.

In Statesville, on the 8th inst., by Rev. Jesse Rankin, Mr. Willis L. Miller, of Raleigh, to Miss Nancy Ayer.

DIED.

In this City, June 1st, 1852, Miss Grizzy A. H. Scott, daughter of Mr. Willis and Mrs. Mary Ann Scott, in the 23d year of her age.

At his residence, in Granville County, on the 7th ult Augustine Harris, in his 78th year.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

WAKE COUNTY, N. C., April 26th, 1852.

AT a meeting of the Board of Superintendents of Common Schools, for the County of Wake, held this day, the following persons were appointed Committees for the several Districts in this County, viz:

No. 1. Allen Adams, James Penny, Aug. Turner.
" 2. D. Stephenson, Jno. J. L. McCullers, D. Smith.
" 3. John Stokes, Aldridge Partin, Nathan Adams.
" 4. David H. Stephenson, W. Pope, John Harrison.
" 5. R. A. Crowder, J. M. Jones, E. Langston.
" 6. James Adams, Gaston Utley, Lovel Stinson.
" 7. Alsey Holland, J. Smith, John Jones.
" 8. Amos Maynard, Sid. C. Jones, Guilford Lewis.
" 9. Jacob Hunter, Isaac Hunter, Isham Collins.
" 10. Enoch Booker, Edwin Holleman, W. Freeman.
" 11. Jesse Burt, Elisha Dennis, A. Burt.
" 12. Wm. Boothe, James Boothe, Thos. Womble.
" 13. Robt. Freeman, John Bennet, Mark Barker.
" 14. Seth Jinks, Jesse Howell, Jr., Green Mills.
" 15. Isaac Rowland, A. Jones, Wm. J. Rowland.
" 16. Leroy Mitchel, B. G. Sears, John K. McGehee.
" 17. R. S. Witherspoon, N. Stone, Dorris Barbee.
" 18. Canaday Lowe, H. Witherspoon, H. E. Lyon.
" 19. Ewell Watts, Ewell Freeman, Wm. J. Suit.
" 20. Robert Halliburton, Dr. Hogan, Peleg Rogers.
" 21. Geo. Brogden, W. F. Holoway, H. W. Nichols.
" 22. John Hayes, James Cozort, Wm. B. May,
" 23. Williamson Page, Robt. Adams, Lynn Sorrel.
" 24. Jere. Morris, M. C. Soreli, Rich'd Edwards.
" 25. Solomon Todd, Henderson Cope, John King.
" 26. Wm. F. Smith, John King, David Powers.
" 27. John Q. Adams, James Boylan, Wm. Young.
" 28. S. H. Whitaker, C. E. Finch, I. H. Rogers,
" 29. Anderson Page, Leroy Jones, B. Lassiter.
" 30. Buckner Nipper, J. K. Moore, B. D. Simms.
" 31. Willis Jackson, John Norwood, Buckner Ray.
" 32. Robt. Wynne, Talbot Ligon, Hol. Thompson.
" 33. Edward Chapell, Willie Perry, R. Fleming.
" 34. Peterson Dunn, Luke Lassiter, Nath. Dunn.
" 35. W. G. Strickland, R. Trawick, Jas. G. Jeffreys.
" 36. B. S. D. Williams, D. Partin, R. B. Seawell.
" 37. Henderson Pool, John B. Johns, George Pool.
" 38. H. H. Harris, Bryant Whitley, J. Broughton.
" 39. Jesse Broughton, Willis Whitaker, J. Dupree.
" 40. J. Griffin, Needham Bryant, Henry Sturdivant.
" 41. Simon Smith, John Young, Jonathan Smith.
" 42. H. O. Parker, Jno. M. Williams, Sol. Terrell.
" 43. Wm. H. Wood, Parson Nichols, H. Rhodes.
" 44. Wm. Lee, Willis W. Nowel, R. J. Houlder.
" 45. Kerney Upchurch, Solo. Pace, J. Peebles.
" 46. A. Scarborough, G. W. Scarborough, B. Ellis.
" 47. Daniel Scarbrough, B. Marriott, H. Jones.
" 48. Jas. Bunn, John Chamblee, Raiford Chamblee.
" 49. D B Griffin Jno G Hill, M D. Freeman.
" 50. Jno Hopkins, Bryant Stallins, Burwell Perry.
" 51. Joseph Fowler, Jr, Jno T Walker, F Jones.
" 52. James Wiggins, J S Moring, Solomon Walker.
" 53. Bryant Green, J Q Barham, Mathew S Williams.
" 54. Thomas T Terrell, J Mitchell, Calvin Mitchell.
" 55. Geo B Allen, J P Robertson, James A Hicks.
" 56. E Gill, Alfred Lowrey, Burnet Adams.
" 57. P S Rogers, James M Mangum, Wm Laws.
" 58. David Beck, Jno Ward, Jno Adams.
" 59. James Chadwick, Calvin Jordan, P Williams.
" 60. Jordan Womble, Wm Stronach, W H Putney.
" 61. W A Myatt, J Honeycut, J Massingale.
" 62. Thomas Young, Jefferson Goodwin, J Womble.
" 63. John L Terrell, J M Fleming, Isham Holding.
" 64. Wesley Jones, W F King, Alsey Eatman.
" 65. Jno Pierce, Geo McDowell, J W Fort.

The Board of Superintendents of Common Schools in the County of Wake, in order to enhance the benefits of the Common School system in the County, do earnestly recommend to the Teachers and parents of children, in each district within the County, the propriety of holding, at the close of each Session, a public examination, and, in order to insure uniformity, they have recommended the following text books, viz:

In Spelling, Webster's Elementary. In Reading, Saunder's Series, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and Parley's Common School History. Arithmetic, Coleburn's 1st lessons, and Emerson's 3rd part. English Grammar, Smith's. Geography, Mitchell's Intermediate, or Secondary.

Applicants for certificates to teach in the Common Schools, in this County, will in future be examined on the foregoing works.

64—

Forestville Female Academy.

THE exercise of this institution will be resumed on the third Monday in July. The principal Mrs. B. W. JUSTICE, will be assisted, as formerly, by Miss VIRGINIA C. RAMSAY, of Raleigh. Pupils will be received at any time of the session and charged only from date of entrance. No deductions will be made except in cases of protracted illness.

Terms in English, $7,50, $10 or 12,50, according to advancement.
" " French, 5,00.
" " Latin, 5,00.

Music on Piano or Guitar, with use of instrument, $18,00

Board may be had with the Princpal at seven dollars per month, or in the neighborhood at six.

For further particulars address the principal or Mr. PEYTON A DUNN, Secretary of the Board of Trustees.

Forestville, N. C., June 14th, 1852. 42—6tw.

Register, Standard and Biblical Recorder will insert six times.

Appointments.

BISHOP IVES expects to be in St. Luke's parish, Salisbury on Sunday 20th inst.; and to proceed thence to the Churches of Lincolnton, Rutherfordton and beyond the Blue Ridge. Returning through the Swananoe Gap to Morganton, Lenoir, Valley of Yadkin, and Wilkesborough. But owing to the ill health of Mrs. Ives, who is to accompany him, his appointments for the present would be more definite. He will, however, endeavor, so far as circumstances may admit, to make them so before his arrival in the several Parishes.

Raleigh, June 8th, 1852. 62—

"READ THIS."

150 PAIRS of Ladies Slippers, manufactured by Robinson & others. 15 Dresses Col'd Silks, Silk Tisues, and Barages; also a few pairs Worked Undersleeves. All of which will be sold at Cost, and no mistake.

EVANS & COOK.

Raleigh, June 15th, 1852. 42—

SHERIFFALTY.

WE are requested to announce **William H. High**, Esq., as a candidate for re-election as Sheriff of Wake County.

May 28, 1852. 58—

WE are requested to announce General JAMES M. MANGUM, as a Candidate for the office of Sheriff of Wake County.

JUST received at PROCTER'S, Merchant Tailor, 20 doz. of those superior three ply Collars, assorted sizes. Also, fresh black Doeskin Cassimere.

June 14, 1852. 63—

ŒHLSCHLAGER'S English, German and German English Pocket Dictionary, with a Pronunciation of the English Part in German Characters and German Sounds.

For sale at the North Carolina Book-Store by

HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, June 15th, 1852. 42—

TELEGRAPHED FOR THE STANDARD.

WASHINGTON, June 18, 1852.

No great excitement here concerning the Whig Convention. Fillmore's chances are given up, and Scott's nomination anticipated by all here. It is said that Seward has drawn up a two-faced fugitive-slave law Resolution, to be tendered to the South if they will ratify Scotts's nomination.

Neither House is in session.

Mr. CLAY is very low indeed. W.

LIST OF LETTERS,

REMAINING in the Post Office, for the quarter ending 1st of June, 1852.

A.
Arnald, Candis
Allen, Geo. B.
B.
Buffaloe, Jeremiah 2
Bryan, Jas. L.
Bryan, N.
Bledsoe, Aurelia A.
Bell, John H. Mrs.
Barbee, Mary Miss
Brown, Sion
Beasley, Daniel
Baker, William
Betts, Alvis
Braddy, W. H.
Battle, Wm. L.
Battle, Thomas
C.
Carpenter, Thomas
Carpenter, James L.
Cooke, J. F.
Clarke, Jno. B.
Coole, H. H.
Chappel, Johnny
Carter, Francis Ann
Carroll, Mathias
Cordin, Matilda Mrs.
Cross, A.
D.
Dawson, James
Dudley, David C.
E.
Eyman, Elizabeth Miss
Ellington, Nancy Mrs.
Ellen, Louisa Miss
F.
Flowers, Elizabeth Miss
Finnall, Richard
G.
Gains, Romulus S.
Geer, Edwin Rev.
Goodwin, S. Col. 2
Greene, Catharine
H.
House, Candis Mrs.
House, Lingia Mrs.
Hamilton, Esther Mrs.
Hester, Sidney W.
Horton, Benjiman
Hutchens, lane Mrs.
Henry, Henrietta Miss
Hunter, Jacob
J.
Jones, Mary Miss
Jones, Logan
Jennings, Francis
Johnson, Jerry
K.
King & Hill, Messrs.
King, Joseph
Kennady, Alvis
Kernodle, R. W.
L.
Lee, John J.
Lane, Mary Miss 2
M.
Mahappy, Louisa Miss 3
Moss, J. 2
Moss, Wiley,
Moore, Margaret Miss
Moore, M. A. Miss
Minloss, Anderson
Maby, Susan Miss
Mitchiner, Maria Miss
Mitchiner, James
McLean, Susannah Miss
Miller, Nancy Miss
McAdams, Susan Miss
Mins, Wm. J.
O.
Oliver, James
Opitz, Emil
P.
Parker, H. O.
Parker, Langdon C.
Patterson, George
Peper, George
Parrish, Francis Miss
Poole, Ransom
Powell, Jas. D.
R.
Rhodes, Nancy
Roberts, Jno. M.
Rolder, W. W.
Russell, Rebecca Miss
Rea, Helen M. Mrs.
S.
Smith, Callum
Smith, Elizabeth Miss
Smith, Catharine Mrs.
Smith, Bryant A.
Simms, Berry D. Esq.
Solomons, Sarah Mrs.
Stedman, W. W. Dr.
Scott, Hilliard
Scott, Zachariah
T.
Tomlinson, S. A. E. Miss
Turner, C. H.
Tyler, Henry
Todd, Moses G.
Terrell, James J.
U.
Upchurch, Abel
W.
Walton, Samuel
Walton, Sarah Miss
Wray, James O.
Wray, P. J.
Wetherspoon, Lewis
Warren, Mag. T. Miss
Wilson, E. H.
Whitritt, Barbary Jane
Walker, John
Whitley, Willie
Williams, N. G.
Wiggins, Margaret Miss
Y.
Young, Nathan
Young, Jr., Wm. 10 miles West Raleigh.

Persons calling for the above Letters will please say they are advertised.

Office hours on Sunday from 8 to 9 a. m., and one hour after the opening of the Rocky Mount mail.

WM. WHITE, P. M.

Raleigh, June 9th, 1852. 924—3tw.

NOTICE.

THE candidates for Wake County, will meet and address their fellow-citizens at

Spikes',	Monday,	July the 12th.
Adams',	Tuesday,	do. 13th.
Weatherspoons'	Wednesday,	do. 14th.
Grady's,	Thursday,	do. 15th.
Lawes',	Friday,	do. 16th.
Simms',	Saturday,	do. 17th.
Franklins',	Monday,	do. 19th.
Upchurches',	Tuesday,	do. 20th.
DuPrees',	Wednesday,	do. 21st.
Barny Jones',	Thursday,	do. 22d.
Banks',	Friday,	do. 23rd.
Busbees',	Saturday,	do. 24th.
Dunnsville,	Monday,	do. 26th.
Forestville,	Tuesday,	do. 27th.
Rolesville,	Wednesday,	do. 28th.
Hortons',	Thursday,	do. 29th.
Hoods',	Friday,	do. 30th.
Wakefield,	Saturday,	do. 31st.

Opportunities will be offered at the various places above named to persons to pay their taxes.

WM. H. HIGH, *Sheriff.*

June 14, 1852. 63—

Bank Stock for Sale.

ON the 22d day of June, 1852, at the Court House door, in the City of Raleigh, I will sell to the highest bidder 10 shares of Stock in the Bank of the State, 45 shares of Stock in the Bank of Cape Fear, 124 shares of Stock in the Bank of Fayetteville. The July Dividends to belong to me and not to the purchaser.

Terms of sale six months credit with bond and approved security. The purchaser, however, may pay the cash if he chooses, and the interest for six months will be discounted.

PASCHAL B. BURT, *Adm'r.* of JAMES BATTLE, *dec'd.*

Ralegh May 31, 1852. 59—td.

Fayetteville Carolinian will copy.

Stray Mule.

STRAYED from the subscriber, living near the road from Raleigh to Pittsborough, about 18 miles from the former place, on the 1st of May last, a bay Jenny *Mule*, two years old this summer, with a heavy mane for a Mule of that age. No other marks recollected. Any person who will take up said mule and inform me of the fact at Green Level, Wake, so that I get her again, shall be paid their expenses and for their trouble.

WILLIAM YATES.

June 12, 1852. 924—3tpd.

Elder Hassell on Temperance.

WE hereby inform the public generally, that we have published Elder C. B. Hassell's remarks on Temperance, in pamphlet form, price 10 cents per single copy, 12 coppies $1, those wishing to obtain them will please send their orders, will direct to Burwell Temple, Raleigh, N. C., inclosing the remittance for the amount of copies wanted.

BURWELL TEMPLE.

June 14, 1852. 73—3t.

Bank of the State of North Carolina.

A DIVIDEND of FIVE AND A QUARTER per cent on the Capital Stock of this Bank for the last six months has this day been declared; payable to the Stockholders—(less the Tax to the State, of twenty-five cents on each share owned by individuals)—at the Principal Bank on the first Monday in July next, and at the Branches fifteen days thereafter.

C. DEWEY, Cashier.

Raleigh, June 9th, 1852. 63—t1J.

MUSIC!

450 PIECES of new and splendid Music received this day at the Music Store.

K. W. PETERSILIA.

Raleigh, May 24th, 1852. 57—

FOR SALE.

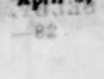
A small lot of fine MULES, and a few fine single harness HORSES, at

NIXON'S STABLES.

Raleigh, June 3rd, 1852. 60—

D. G. LOUGEE,

DEALER IN CLOCKS, WATCHES, AND FANCY GOODS, Also, Confectionary, Cegars, and Varieties.



Corner of West-Centre and Chestnut St.

GOLDSBORO', N. C.

Articles in his line bought and sold on Commission.

Cash paid for Old Gold. ORDERS promptly despatched.

☞ Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry neatly repaired.

April 3, 1852. 42—

EVANS & COOKE,
No. 29 Fayetteville-Street,
RALEIGH, N. C.

WE have received, during the past week, the larger portion of our Spring purchase, consisting in part of the following articles:
Domestic Goods, all prices; Calicoes, Ginghams, Hosiery, Gloves, Bed Ticking, Checks, Diaper, Linen and Cotton; all of which will be sold on the most accommodating terms to cash buyers, or to punctual customers on a short credit; as we buy Goods twice a year we shall collect in the same way. Don't forget
EVANS & COOKE,
One door above R. Smith's.
March 16. 37—

RECEIVED THIS DAY, a large assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods, Barege Delaines, Madonna's, French Jaconets, Satin stripe Bareges, Swiss and Jaconet Muslins, Printed Muslins, all patterns and prices, Black and colored Silks, Parasols from 25 cents to $4.
EVANS & COOKE.
March 16. 37—

A BEAUTIFUL assortment of BONNETS, from 50 cents to $7 50 · Also, Bonnet Ribbons, Collars, Cuffs, Capes, Kid and Silk Gloves, super. quality.
EVANS & COOKE.
March 16. 37—

LACE and Muslin Undersleeves, Chemizetts, Black Silk Lace, Infant Bodies, Dotted Swiss Muslin, White Corded Muslin for Bonnets, Fancy and Jenny Lind Skirting.
EVANS & COOKE.
March 16. 37—

ALL sorts of Goods for Gentlemen's wear. Black Cassimeres, Fancy do, Linen Drills, Cottonades, Black and Fancy Cravats for gentlemen, Vesting, &c.
EVANS & COOKE.
March 15. 37

ROBINSON'S SHOES, best quality, also common Slippers for Ladies.
EVANS & COOKE.
March 16. 37—

JUST RECEIVED, several cases Gent.'s Boots and Shoes, (Miles Boots, beautiful quality.)
EVANS & COOKE.
March 16. 23—

HATS! HATS!! HATS!!!—You will find, at EVANS & COOKE'S, Beebe's Kossuth, Panama, Leghorn, Pearl Straw, China Pearl, Flats for Children, &c., &c.
March 16. 37—

Important Arrival.

20 PIECES Marlboro' Plaids and Stripes.
25 dozen Coat's Spool Cotton.
40 dozen colored do do.
J. BROWN.
March 30, 1852. 41—

New Books.

BANCROFT'S History of the U. S., vol. IV.
Annual of Scientific Discovery for 1852.
Arctic Expedition in Search of Sir John Franklin, by Sir John Richardson, C. B., F. R. S. &c.
Received and for sale by
W. L. POMEROY.
April 12, 1852. 45—

Notice to Debtors.

E. L. HARDING & CO. design closing their present business as speedily as possible, and request all those that are indebted to come forward and settle, either by Cash, Bond or Note.
Raleigh, January 6th, 1852. 18—

Segars and Tobacco.

THOSE wanting something superior in the way of Havana Segars, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, will find them at the Drug Store of
WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.
March 30, 1852. 41—

Calicoes.

150 PIECES various figures and shades. For sale by the yard or piece very low by
J. BROWN.
March 30, 1852. 41—

Land Warrants Wanted.

THE undersigned will pay the highest price for 40, 80 and 160 acre bounty land Warrants.
E. L. HARDING.
March 31, 1852. 42—1lm.

WE have on hand, a few large and small size iron and wood frame Trunks, which we will dispose of at reduced prices.
PARTIN & GILL.
Feb. 9. 28—

GRASS SEED. Red Clover, Blue Grass, Herd's Grass, Millet and Lucerne, just received by
WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.
October 16, 1851. 001

WEDDING Cake boxes. One gross for sale by
H. D. TURNER,
N. C. Book Store.
Raleigh, January 1st, 1852. 17—

Saratoga Water,

CONSTANTLY on hand and for sale by
WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.
March 30, 1852. 41—

FILL YOUR LAMPS, just received, a fresh supply of Burning Fluid, and Winter Strained Sperm Oil
P. F. PESCUD.
January 27, 1852. 26—

Oswego Corn Starch.

IF you are fond of good Puddings, Pies, Custards, &c., try it, for sale by
WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.
March 30, 1852. 41—

Wanted.

50 OR 60 bales Prime Cotton, for which a fair market price will be paid in *cash*.
J. BROWN,
No. 9, Fayetteville St.
April 6, 1852. 44—

Just Received.

A Lot of fine Buckwheat Flour.
8 Barrels of No. 1 Herrings.
Raleigh March 10, 1852. HENRY KEIM.

Salad Oil.

8 DOZ. Fresh and Sweet, just received at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.
March 30, 1852. 41—

New Novel.

FALKENBURG, a tale of the Rhine, by the author of Mildred Vernon, Gormania, &c.
Received this day at the N. C. Bookstore by
H. D. TURNER.
April 15, 1852. 46—

Sugar House Syrup.

STEWART'S superior for sale by
WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & Co.
Raleigh, April, 1852.

GOOD NEWS FOR COWS!

L. W. PECK & CO. keep constantly on hand a supply of Cotton-seed and Flax-seed Meal.
Raleigh, March 16, 1853. 37—

Candle and Lamp Wick.

A LARGE supply for sale at the Drug Store of
WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.
March 30, 1852. 41—

Good News for Farmers!

10 DOZEN WEEDING HOES. For sale by
J. BROWN.
March 30, 1852. 41—

Wanted,

ABOUT sixty pounds of FEATHERS, well-cured and of the best quality. Apply at the Standard office.
April 12, 1852. 45—tf.

THE LILLY AND THE BEE: an Apologue of the Crystal Palace. Received this day by
HENRY D. TURNER,
N. C. Bookstore.

BIRD SEED. Canary, Rape and Millet, for sale by WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.
Jan. 21, 1852. 24

Just Opened at Tuckers,

A LARGE stock of Lawns, Ginghams, and Muslins, from 10 to 75 cents.

Segars—Direct from the W. I.

25,000 BLACK PRINCIPE, Just at hand and for sale at $30 a Thousand. HENRY KIEM.
Raleigh, April 21, 1851. 47—

A LOT of Cotton Bagging and Rope yet on hand and for sale by T. H. SELBY.
Feb. 9. 28—

FRESH DRUGS, MEDICINES, &C.,
WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.,

ARE now receiving large additions to their stock of
Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, PAINTS, OILS, DYESTUFFS,
Window Glass, Perfumery, &c. &c
from the most reliable Houses in the Northern Cities, which have been purchased with an eye single to their purity, and are offered for sale at such prices and on such terms as shall compare favorably with any house in the State.
Physicians, Country Merchants, and Dealers generally, will do well to give us a call before purchasing, feeling assured we shall not fail to please both in point of price and quality.
Orders promptly attended to, and particular attention given to packing and forwarding.
Family Medicines and Prescriptions compounded at all hours of the day and night, by a competent person with neatness and despatch.
We tender our most sincere thanks to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country for the long and liberal patronage we have received, and trust by untiring zeal and energy to please in the prosecution of our business, to merit its continuance.
Raleigh, April 28. 1851. 49—

State of North Carolina, MARTIN COUNTY,
Doe on th demise of William Johnson and Wife, *vs.* Roe and Peer E. Maddera.—Ejectment in Martin Superior Court of Law.
The heirs at law of Peter E. Maddera, are hereby notified to appear at the next term of the Superior Court of Law, to be held for the County of Martin, at the Court House in Williamston, on the Monday before the first Monday in September next, and defend the above named suit or judgment by default will be entered therein.
Witness, W. W. Andrews, Clerk of said Court the Monday before the first Monday of March, 1852.
WM. W. ANDREWS, *Clk.*
April 21, 1852. [Pr. adv. $6.] 916—3mw.

Oils! Oils!! Oils!!!

1,000 GALLONS assorted Oils, for Painting, Burning in Lamps, Machinery, and Farming purposes. Also, a fresh supply just received of TAPERS AND LAMP OIL Also, a supply of the best burning FLUID I have ever had. Also, a good supply of OLIVE OIL, fresh and sweet, just received and for sale low by
P. F. PESCUD.
March 18, 1852. 38—

ORVIS CORN STARCH is now extensively used and held in high estimation for the preparation of Puddings, Blanc Mange, Ice Cream, Pies, Custards, Cakes, and Diet for Invalids. It is a very healthful and nutritious article of diet, and gives general satisfaction.
A supply just received and for sale by
P. F. PESCUD.
March 18, 1852 38—

Just Received.

A LARGE lot of very Superior Black and Green Teas from the New York Pekin Tea Company.
I pledge myself to sell at their retail prices, and the Teas I can recommend as genuine *prime*. Those who buy from me will not only, therefore, get a good article but will save from fifteen to twenty per cent. in the purchase.
L. B. WALKER.
March 19, 1852. 39—

Just to Hand.

5 BARRELS Soda and Butter Crackers.
10 Boxes Raisins.
20 ½ do do.
400 lbs. soft shell Almonds.
300 lbs. fresh Pecan nuts.
L. B. WALKER.
March 19, 1852. 39—

Howard's Chloride Soap.

SUPERIOR for the Teeth, bleaching of fine Muslins, shaving, and the prevention and cure of cutaneous diseases upon children.
Also, Colgates' pale Turpentine family Soap for sale by the box or pound.
Also, 10 bbls, Lamp Oil, winter bleached sperm, and summer Oil, in store and for sale by
WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & Co.
April 6, 1852. 44—

Home Industry must Succeed!

I am now prepared to manufacture DOOR LOCKS with mineral Knobs, for 65 cents a piece, warranted; also, LOCKS up to $150.
Also, MACHINERY made to order; and file-cutting, new and old. *Old files made as good as new.*
JOSEPH WOLTERING.
Raleigh, Sept. 13th 1851. 90—1y.

McRAE & HARRISS,

IMPORTERS and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in China, Glass, and Earthenware, and Farming Implements, west side Front street, between Market and Dock streets, Wilmington, N. C.
Wilmington, October 1, 1851. 97—tf.

Cash for Old Copper.

THE highest price will be paid by the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company for OLD COPPER.
Apply to the subscriber, at the workshops of the Company. ALBERT JOHNSON.
March 22. 39—1m

State of North Carolina, WAKE COUNTY,
Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1852.
It appearing that the business on the Civil Docket, Criminal Docket and Equity Docket, has accumulated insomuch that it cannot be dispatched in any reasonable time, It is thereupon ordered that a Special Term of Superior Court be held for the County of Wake on the third Monday in July, 1852.
R. P. FINCH, *Clerk.*
April 7, 1851. 42—6w.

E. L. HARDING & CO. have taken a Store in connection with Col. C. W. D. Hutchings, on Fayetteville Street, next door to W. L. Pomeroy's Book Store, where they will be pleased to see their friends and customers. E. L. HARDING & CO.
Raleigh, January 6th, 1852. 18—

Dr. J. S. Houghton's Pepsin.

THE true Digestive Fluid, or Gastric Juice, for the cure of indigestions, dyspepsia, liver complaints, jaundice, constipation and nervous delcine. Prepared from Rennet or the fourth stomach of the ox.
A full supply received and for sale by
P. F. PESCUD.
Raleigh, March 26, 1852. 40—

Hats for the Season.

FASHIONABLE Black Moleskin, Latest Styles, made to order,
Panama, Leghorn and Palm Leaf Hats,
White and Black Round Crown Hats,
Call and examine for yourselves.
J. BROWN.
Raleigh March 30, 1852, 42—

L. B. WALKER,
DEALER IN
Confectionary and Groceries,
MANUFACTURER & WHOLESALE DEALER IN
CANDIES & BREAD, &C.
RALEIGH, N. C.
☞ Orders from a distance promptly attended to—Goods securely packed for any part of the State.
1852. 41—

WANTED,

AT the Neuse River Oil Mills, 5000 bushels of Cotton seed, Flax seed and Palma-Christe or Castor Beans, for which cash and the market price will be given.
January 26th, 1852. 24—tf.

Oils for Painting.

LINSEED, Cotton Seed, and refined Rosin Oil in store and for sale cheap by the barrel or gallon.
WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & Co.
April 6, 1852. 44—

CITRATE OF MAGNESIA. Having made arrangements to prepare this celebrated aperient on a large scale, I am enabled to have a supply constantly on hand for my customers. P. F. PESCUD.
March 18, 1852. 38—

HUMMEL'S Essence of Coffee, one package of this Essence will go as far as 4 lbs. of Coffee. It has a delicate and fine flavour and a rich clear color. A supply just received and for sale by
P. F. PESCUD.
March 18, 1852. 38—

TO HOUSE PAINTERS.

50 BARRELS COTTON-SEED OIL, the cheapest and best Oil for outside House Painting, for sale by the barrel, apply to
WM. J. CLARKE.
Raleigh, March 16, 1852. 37—

BLANK WARRANTS,
And Court Blanks, for sale at the Standard Office.

LAURINBURGH HIGH SCHOOL.
RICHMOND COUNTY, N. C.

THE undersigned Committee will receive applications for a Principal Teacher to take charge of the above Institution. The buildings, which are spacious and convenient, are situated in a healthy and pleasant neighborhood, and will be prepared for the reception of Teacher and Students early in July next, when the institution is expected to go into operation.
"Laurinburgh High School" is gotten up by a joint stock company, who intend making it, what its name imports, a "High School" of the first order, in which boys can get a thorough and complete English and Classical education in the country, without going to College; or should they have the means and the inclination to do so, they will be well prepared to enter College far advanced; consequently none will be expected to apply who may not be fully qualified to conduct such a school. It is also indispensable that the Teacner shall be a gentleman not only of the necessary scholastic attainments for instruction of youth, but also of undoubted moral and religious demeanor. A gentleman of small family, of some experience in teaching, would be preferred, who might board some of the students, and enjoy the quietness and retirement of his own fireside, in a large and commodious house specially prepared far that purpose. A salary of at least Eight Hundred Dollars will be secured to him—the year to be divided into two Sessions of five months each.
The selection of a Principal from among the applicants will be made on the 19th of June next, immediately after which the successful one will be notified, and arrangements made that the institution will go into operation as early in July next as practicable.
By addressing either of the undersigned, Laurel Hill or Springfield Post Office, and further information desired in regard to the premises will be promptly given.
DUNCAN McLAURIN,
JOHN C. McLAURIN, } *Com.*
DANIEL C. McINTYRE,
Laurinburgh, May 8, 1852. 54—5t

Dunnsville Male Academy,

SITUATED nine miles north of Raleigh, on the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad and six miles south of Wake Forest College, will open its second session with a well selected instructor on the 28th of June, 1852.
Terms of tuition per session:

Primary Branches,	$6 25
Higher,	7 50
Latin, Greek and Mathematics,	10 00
French Extra,	5 00

Board may be obtained convenient to the School and in respectable houses at $30 per session of five months. From every convenience adapted to science and literature, we solicit a due regard from all that wish to acquire an education.
JOHN R. JEFFREYS,
JACOB HUNTER,
JAS. G. JEFFREYS,
NATHANIEL DUNN, } *Trustees.*
PETERSON DUNN,
JOSEPH YEARGEN.
June 8th, 1852. 62—3t.

STATE of North Carolina, FRANKLIN COUNTY. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions. March Term, 1852.
Josiah E. Lankford and others, *vs.* George W. Jones and wife and others. Petition for division of Slaves.
In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that George W. Jones and wife Mary, and Thomas Lanier, Defendants in this case, live beyond the limits of this State:
Therefore ordered that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard, a paper published in the City of Raleigh, for six successive weeks, notifying the said Jones and his wife Mary, and the said Thomas Lanier to be, and appear, at a Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Franklin aforesaid at the Court-House in the Town of Loutsburg, on the 2d Monday of June, A. D., 1852, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said Petition, or the prayer thereof will be granted and decrees made accordingly.
Witness, Young Patterson, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the 2d Monday in March, A. D., 1852. Issued April 27th, 1852. Y. PATTERSON, C. C. C.
April 27th, 1852. [Pr. adv. $5,62½.] 918—w6w.

Pleasant Grove Male Academy,
WAKE FOREST, N. C.
William M. Crenshaw, A. B. of Va., Principal.

THE 4th Session of this Institution will commence on the 2nd Monday in July next, under the supervision of the very able and accomplished instructor, WILLIAM M. CRENSHAW, who graduated with distinction at Randolph Macon College.
Since we obtained the services of Mr. C., he has given entire satisfaction to the Patrons of the School, and we do not hesitate to say that the facilities here offered are sufficient to prepare boys for any College. The Academy, which will be enlarged during vacation so as to accommodate 60 Students, is situated in a most healthy and agreeable neighborhood, about one mile South of the pleasant village of Forestville. Board can be had for $6 50 per month, including washing, lights and fuel. The prices of tuition vary from $7 to $15 per Session
For further information address
DR. W. HEARTSFIELD,
Forestvile,
Wake Co, N. C.
May 20, 1852. 56—8tw.

SOUTH LOWELL MALE ACADEMY.

THE Exercises of this Institution will close on Wednesday the 16th of the present instant. Able speakers are expected to address the assembly upon the subject of Education. The Public are respectfully invited to attend.
The next session will commence on the 15th of July, and continue five months.
Board and Washing, $6,50 per month.

TUITION.—Languages,		$15,00
	English,	12,50
	Primary,	10,00

Parents and Guardians may rest assured that every attention will be paid to the cultivation of the morals, as well as the literary advancement of the students sent to South Lowell.
A. W. GAY, Prest. Executive Com.
D. C. PARISH, Secretary.
South Lowell, Orange County, N. C.
June 1st, 1852. 924—3w

CEDAR GROVE ACADEMY.

THE fall session of this School, situated eight miles north of Hillsborough, will commence on the 6th of July next, and continue twenty one weeks.
TERMS.—Tuition in Latin, Greek, and the higher branches of Mathematics, $15 00
English, 10 00
Board, including washing, &c. can be had, convenient to the Academy, in the families of Messrs. David Taylor, Solomon Thompson, C. C. Tinnin, Thomas H. Hughes, for $32,50 per session. W. W. Allison, immediately at the Academy, will take boarders at $35,00 per session.
The assistance of the Rev. A. Currie, which has been enjoyed, for the past session, with great profit to the school, is engaged for the next session.
SAML. W. HUGHES, Principal.
June 7th, 1852. 924—3w.

NOTICE TO BUILDERS.

THE undersigned having been authorized to contract for the building of a "Masonic Hall," in the Town of Yanceyville, are prepared to receive bids up to the 5th of July.
The building is to be fifty by thirty-two feet. Full and ample specifications can be seen or had by applying to John A. Graves, in Yanceyville.
A. WILLIS,
THOS. W. GRAVES,
W. WALKER,
A. GUNN,
JOHN A. GRAVES.
June 5th, 1852. 61—15J.

TO CONTRACTORS.

PROPOSALS will be received till 1st July next, for furnishing materials and building 2 Tin roofed Brick Stores, in the town of Cheraw, one 60x60 feet, the other 50x60 feet, each to be divided by a frame partition extending from ground floor to the roof.
Bids may be offered for the whole or separately for any part, stating the time at which the contract will be completed.
Plans and specifications may be seen on application to us. EVANS & McIVER.
Cheraw, June 8, 1852. 924—wt1J.

SELECT CLASSICAL SCHOOL.

THE next session of the subscriber's School will commence the 14th July next.
The number of scholars is limited to thirty. A few places are yet unengaged.
Circulars containing terms, &c., will be furnished on application. ALEXANDER WILSON.
Melville, Alamance County,
June 1st, 1852. 924—3tw

SAVAGE & MEARES,
Commission & Forwarding Merchants
WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRANKLIN INSTITUTE,
CEDAR ROCK, FRANKLIN COUNTY, N. C.
D. S. RICHARDSON, *Principal.*

Castalia Female Institute,
CASTALIA, NASH, N. C.
Mrs. M. C. Richardson, *Principal.*

THE Fall Terms will commence on the first Monday in July, and close on the 1st Friday in December.
Mr. Richardson has purchased a residence, and considers himself as permanently located at CASTALIA.
The Schools will be under the immediate supervision of himself and lady, under one and the same body of Trustees.
The Female School is near the Franklin line, three miles from the Male, a distance favorable to the seclusion and success of both Institutions.
Mrs. R., who has latterly taught at Belford, has a celebrity which no comment of ours could affect. A large, neat edifice similar to that of the Male Institute is contracted for, and will be erected immediately. Meanwhile students will be accomodated in the old Academy, known formerly as Pleasant Hill. In short, the Trustees would assure their patrons, that they will carefully consider everything and deem nothing unimportant, which will contribute effectually to the consummation of their educational enterprise, rendering the Institutions *all* that enlightened and Christian parents could desire for their children.
Board, including washing and Fuel, $6½ per month.
For further particulars address the Principals or
JNO. ADAMS HARRISON,
Secretary of the Board af Trustees.
At the Female Inst., Messrs. James and Jno. Adams Harrison are prepared to accomodate boarders. Board can also be obtained of the Principal, after the coming session.
June 10, 1852. 924—wtf.

NEW BOOKS.

LIFE and Correspondence of Lord Jeffrey, by Lord Cockburn, one of the Judges of the Court of Session in Scotland.
Annual of Scientific Discovery; or Year-Book of Facts in Science and art for 1852.
The Power of Christian Benevolence illustrated in the Life and Labors of Mary Lyon.
Austria in 1848-'49, containing a full account of the Revolution in Hungary, and Historical Sketches of the Austrian Government and Provinces of the Empire, by Wm. H. Stiles, Late Charge D'Affairs of the U. S. at Court of Vienna.
The Constitutions of the several States of the Union and United States, including the Declaration of Independence and articles of Confederation.
Horse-Shoe Robinson, a tale of the tory ascendency, by Jno. P. Kennedy, author of the "Swallow Barn," 1 vol. 2 vo., uniform with the Swallow Barn.
Courtesy, Manners and Habits, by George Winfred Hervey.
Works of Daniel Webster, 5 vols 8 vo.
The Works of Stephen Olin, D. D., LLD., Late President of the Wesleyan University, containing Sermons and Sketches.
Hand Book of the English language, by R. G. Latham M. D., F. R. S.
Queechy, by the author of the 'Wide, Wide World.'
Pyrmhurst, his Wanderings and ways of thinking, by Donald McLeod.
Romanism at Home; Kirwan's Letters to Chief Justice Taney. Brace's Hungary in 1851.
Lady Pfeiffer's voyage round the World.
Norris's Hand Book for Locomotive Engineers and Machinists. Poems by Matilda.
Ban Gauthier's Book of Ballads.
For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.
Raleigh N. C., June 9th, 1852. 63—

WARRENTON MALE ACADEMY.

THE Trustees of the Warrenton Male Academy have the pleasure to announce that that Institution will be opened on the 1st Monday of July next under the charge of the Rev. Samuel Milton Frost, with whom they have completed an arrangement for the term of three years.
Mr. Frost is a graduate of the University of North Carolina; from which Institution as well as from Emory & Henry College, Virginia, in which he was for some years engaged as Tutor; he is furnished with the highest testimonials as to his peculiar fitness for such a charge.
The Trustees take pleasure also in being permitted to say that students who have not near relations in the Village or in the vicinity, will with the Principal, be received as Boarders in the family of Benj. E. Cook, Sen'r., from whom they feel warranted in saying they will receive all the kindness and attentions of Home.
The Trustees are gratified in having it in their power to say, that they are providing ample grounds for recreation and exercise by inclosing the lots belonging to the Academy, and that the building itself is undergoing complete repair. Of the advantages of climate and society afforded by the location of this Institution it is unnecessary to speak; they are too well known to require an insertion in this notice.
W. N. EDWARDS, *President.*
TERMS.

Board for Session of five months	$50 00
Tuition per Session for English branches,	12 50
" " " for Latin & Greek Languages	15 00
Fuel for Fall Session $1, Spring Session	$2 00

Warrenton, N. C. June 9th, 1852. 924—4w.

CASWELL FEMALE INSTITUTE.

B. GOULD, A. M., Principal.
Miss LAURA H. GIFFORD, Assistant.
Mrs. E. A. GOULD, Teacher of Music.

THE next session will commence on the 12th of July.
Rates of instruction per session of five months:

For the common and higher English branches.	
Mathematics and Latin from	$8 00 to $15 00
Music (Piano with a course of vocal exercise)	20 00
Embroidery, Drawing and Painting each	6 00
Oil Painting,	12 00
French,	5 00
Board (including washing) per month,	7 to 8 00

Yanceyville, N. C., June 5th, 1852.
The institution needs no commendation to those who have had an opportunity of becoming acquainted with its merits. To others we say with confidence and candor, that it possesses the highest order of excellence. The course of studies is extensive, the teaching accurate and thorough in every department, the expense moderate, and the location distinguished for healthfulness.
N. M. Roan, James Mebane, George Williamson, S. D. Johnson, O. C. Fowler, J. S. Grasty, A. C. Lindsay.
June, 1852. 63—3w.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD will be paid for the apprehension and securing in jail, so that I can get him, my negro man WILLIE, who ran away from my plantation in Brunswick county about the 1st of March. Willie is a stout black fellow, 26 years old, about 5 feet 10 inches high, would weigh about 170 lbs., has large feet and ankles, a good countenance, is quick in his manner of speaking, is very plausible, and is civil and polite, and has lost one of his front teeth. He has been seen about Mr. A. McKnight's plantation, in Franklin county, who owns his mother, and also about Raleigh. He may also be in the neighborhood of Averasborough, in Cumberland county, where he has a brother hired to Mr. Simon Godwin. Willie may attempt to pass himself as a free man and a carpenter.
Address me at Smithville, North Carolina.
JOHN H. HILL.
June 11th, 1852. 924—w8w.

Administrator's Sale of Real Estate.

AGREEABLY to an order of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Wake, I will sell to the highest bidder on the premises, on the 3d day of July, on a credit of six months, the Land and Premises formerly belonging to the late Thos. Meredith, and now occupied by his widow; subject, however, to the Widow's dower, and the claim of Samuel Wait and his wife Sarah M.
Said Tract of Land is situated near the City of Raleigh, contains over 200 acres, and has on it a good Dwelling, with suitable offices and out houses.
I will also sell at the same time and place, on the same credit, an unimproved Tract of Land, lying near the house tract, containing 45 acres.
W. W. VASS, *Adm'r.*
May 19, 1852. 920—td.

Fifteen Dollars Reward.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber about the 18th ult my negro man Washington, dark colored, 27 years old, 6 feet 1 or 2 inches high, weight 175 or 80 pounds, long limbs—his right ancle bends outward, which makes him hop when walking, caused by a hurt when very young, good front teeth. Had on, when he left, a brown woolen coat. He may alter his name and try to pass as a free man. I will give the above reward to any person who will deliver him to me, living in Granville county, four miles South of Wilton, or ten dollars to confine him in any jail so that I can get him.
Address me New Light P. O., Wake conty, N. C.
JOHN TURNER.
March 27, 1852. 814—tf.

A Lot of Superfine FLOUR just received and for sale at S. H. YOUNG'S.
Raleigh, Feb. 4, 1851. 26—4w.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS FOR 1852.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER are now receiving their extensive and well selected stock of
Staple and Fancy Goods,
to which your attention is respectfully invited, consisting, in part, of the following:
Brocade Poult de Soi Silks,
Solid colored and White do,
White Brocade Silks,
Rich Plaid Chamelion Silks,
White and Black Watered do,
Super Black Gro de Rhine do,
Figured and Satin striped Challys,
Solid and Figured Bareges,
Fancy Silk Tissues,
Organdii Lawns,
French Jaconets,
Printed Muslins,
Brilliantes,
Plaid and solid Ginghams,
English and American Chintz,
Dotted, Checked, Swiss, Jaconet, Nainsook, and Tarlton Muslins,
Black Silk Lace Mantillas,
Plain and Embroidered Canton Crape Shawls,
Black Silk Lace,
French Worked Collars, Cuffs, Chemisetts, and Undersleeves,
Swiss and Jaconet Muslin Bands,
Scolloped L. Cambric and Reviere stitched Hdkfs.
Swiss and Jaconet Edgings and Insertings,
Real and imitation Valenciennes Edging,
Ladies' and Gent.'s Kid Gloves, best quality,
do do Alexander's Silk Gloves,
Rich Bonnet, Neck, and Scarf Ribbons,
Silk Fringes, Buttons, and Trimmings,
French Working Cotton, Linen and Cotton Floss, &c., &c., &c.
37—

GREAT EXCITEMENT.

IF YOU WANT TO SAVE A COUPLE HUNDRED DOLLARS, send on your orders for *Turpentine Stills, Caps, Arms, and Worms:* Also, Brandy Stills, and any kind of Copper work, Brass, Machinery, &c.
The prices of Still-caps, Arms, and Worms, are as follows: By the pound 37 cents; or by contract,

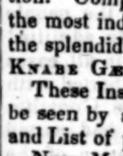
7 barrel	Still-cap,	Arms and	Worms,	$400
10	do	do	do	485
12	do	do	do	525
14	do	do	do	585
15	do	do	do	615
16	do	do	do	650
20	do	do	do	695
25	do	do	do	750
30	do	do	do	850
35	do	do	do	900

All work will be warranted for 12 months, fire and burning excepted. His work will also be delivered within fifty miles of Raleigh, at the shortest notice; and if I fail to deliver Stills in the time agreed upon, I will forfeit $5 for each day lost, to the purchaser.
JOSEPH WOLTERING.
Raleigh, Sept. 12, 1851. 90—y.

MILTON FACTORY AND MILL.

J. B. BARRETT & J. D. NEWSOM, Having purchased Mr. Thomas W. Holden's interest in the Milton Cotton Factory and Mills Lands, Tenements, and debts due the Firm of Barrett, Newsom & Holden, will continue the Manufacturing and Milling business.
They are now putting in operation a set of Woolen Machinery, for the purpose of manufacturing
WOOLEN GOODS,
and will also have two good CARDING MACHINES in order the ensuing season, which will not only afford a market for the sale of Wool, but enable planters to get
Domestic Woolens, Cotton Goods,
and also Wool Rolls of the first quality.
They have in their employment the most experienced mechanics, and will endeavor to merit public patronage.
BARRETT & NEWSOM.
Milton, March 25, 1851. 41—tf.

Music, Pianos, Banjos, &c.



NOW OPENING at the North Carolina Music Store, a lot of Pianos so far superior to anything of the kind ever offered for sale in this State, that we deign not to challenge competition. Comparison is all that is necessary to convince the most indifferent observer of the vast superiority of the splendid Instruments from the celebrated Factory of KNABE GÆHLE.
These Instruments we sell at *Factory prices*, as may be seen by an examination of the Manufacturer's Card and List of prices.
New Music, Foreign and American, several dozen Banjos, beautiful and brilliant Guitars, Violins, Flutes, Clarionetts, Flageolets, &c., of all kinds, qualities and prices. K. W. PETERSILIA.
Raleigh, March 1, 1852. 33—

STATE of North Carolina, WAKE Co.
In Equity. Spring Term, 1852. O. B. for Settlement. Benjamin N. Howell, Adm'r., &c., *vs.* Sylvia Howell, Jesse Howell, and others.
It appearing to the Court that Wesley G. Holleman, George J. Holleman, and the other Heirs at Law of Mary C. and Zachariah Holleman, (if any,) are non residents: It is therefore ordered that advertisement be made for six weeks in the North Carolina Standard, for said non-residents to appear at the next regular Term of this Court, to be holden in the City of Raleigh, on the 1st Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, or judgment will be entered *pro confesso* as to them.
Witness, P. BUSBEE, *Clerk and Master*
May 3d, 1852. (Pr. adv. $5,62½.) 918—w6w.

Readable Books.

POPULAR library of the best authors, books which quicken the intelligence of youth, delight age, decorate prosperity, shelter and solace us in adversity, bring enjoyment at home, befriend us out of doors, pass the night with us, travel with us, go into the country with us.—*Cicero.*
1. Essays from the London Times, a collection of personal and historical Sketches. 2. The Yellowplush Papers, by W. M. Thackeray. 3. The Maiden and Married Life of Mary Powell, afterwards Mistress Milton. 4, 5. Travels in Tartary, Thibet, and China, in 1844-'45, by M. Huc, Missionary Priest, 2 vols. 6. Gaieties and Gravities, by Horace Smith, one of the Authors of the "Rejected Addresses." 7, 8. The Paris Sketch Book, by W. M. Thackeray, 2 vols. 8vo. 9, 10. Little Pedlington and the Pedlingtonians, by John Poole, Author of "Paul Pry."
For sale at the North-Carolina Book-Store by
HENRY D. TURNER.
Raleigh, May 21st, 1852. 58—

MRS. WOLTERING

RESPECTFULLY announces to the Ladies of Raleigh and surrounding country that she is now receiving her FALL and WINTER STOCK of FANCY GOODS, embracing China goods, fine iron-stone dinner-setts, tea-setts, and cups and saucers as fine as ever brought to this City.
Also, GROCERIES of every description. MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c., which will be sold low for cash.
Just Received, a fresh supply of CONFECTIONARIES.
Thankful for past favors, she solicits a continuance of the same.
WILHELMINA WOLTERING.
Raleigh, Sept. 12th, 1851. 90—y.

More Dry Goods.

PLAID Ginghams, a good assortment, 12-4 Linen shirting 9-8 Pillow-case Linen, Irish Linen, Table and Towelling Diaper, Brown and white Hollands, Drab Linen, Farmer's Drilling, white Russia and brown Drilling, black English and French drab De Tae, Superfine black and fancy Cassimeres.
4-4 and 3-4 white matting; 4-4 checked do.
Umbrellas and Parasols. Fans, from 5 cts. to $3.
Toilet and other Looking Glasses.
For sale by J. BROWN.
April 10, 1852. 43—

Just Arrived.

VOL. VI., English Reports in Law and Equity.
The use of Sunshine, by the authoress of "The Maiden Aunt," "The Story of a Family," &c.
Margaret Cecil, by Cousin Kate.
Women of Christianity, by Iulia Kavanagh, author of "Nathile," "Madeline," &c.
Hearts unveiled, or, "I know you would like him," by Sarah Emery Saymore.
Dream Life, a fable of the seasons, by Ike Marvel, author of "Reveries of a Batchelor," "Lorgnette," &c.
For sale by W. L. POMEROY.
Raleigh, April 13th, 1852. 46—

200 Laborers and Carpenters Wanted

ON the line of the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation. Liberal wages will be paid on the 10th of every month, for the above number, which, as the season advances will be increased to 500 hands.
ISAAC CLEGG, *Pres't.*
March 8th, 1852. 35—tf.

NOVELTY WORKS,
WEST ST., RALEIGH, NORTH-CAROLINA,
SILAS BURNS, PROPRIETOR,
BUILDER OF
Steam Engines & General Machinist.

THE above establishment has been in successful operation about one year, and has turned out some of the best STEAM ENGINES and SAW MILLS that have ever operated in this or any other State.
Orders are solicited for Steam Engines and Saw Mills, Mill Gearing and Machinery of every discription to be completed during the Summer and Fall. The improved condition of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road will enable me to fill with dispatch and punctuality all orders after the 1st of July.
The following certificate will show the character of the work executed at the above Works:
AUBRY, Cumberland, May 15, 1852.
MR. SILAS BURNS,
Dear Sir: Our Engine and Mills, made at your shops, have been at work nearly two months, and fully meet our expectations. The ENGINE, as to FINISH and STRENGTH, PERFORMANCE and DURABILITY, is inferior to none in the State of the same class made here or elsewhere. The MILLS run with a smoothness and speed truly astonishing. In ordinary sawing we cut in a common sized log, 1 foot in 3½ seconds or 16 feet per minute. We have run, however, through an 18 feet log in 32 seconds or at the rate of 33 feet per minute, by running to the top speed we fully believe we can cut 40 feet per minute. The only objection we have heard urged is, it takes two many hands to haul up logs and carry away lumber. Yours, &c.,
JONES & BARBEE.
June 2, 1852. 59—

1852.
NEW SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.
At the Old Stand of
HEARTT & LITCHFORD:

RECENT arrivals have placed us in possession of a considerable portion of our Spring purchase, consisting in part as follows:
Printed and Plaid Chally,
Satin Plaid Bareges, and Plain.
Fig'd and Plain do.
Batisto Silks.
Barage Robes,
Barage Delanes,
Organdies,
French Jaconets and Lawns,
Printed Muslins,
Ginghams and Chambreys,
French Work, capes, collars, cuffs, and undersleeves,
Patent corded Skirts, a new article,
Bonnets and Ribbons.
And we respectfully invite our friends and customers generally to call and examine, as we are determined to offer inducements to purchasers.
HEARTT & JONES.
Raleigh, March 15, 1852. 37—

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE subscribers have this day formed a co-partnership, under the name and style of McRAE & HARRISS, and have taken the new granite front store, lately erected by Capt. G. Potter, on Front between Market and Dock streets, where they will always keep a complete *wholesale* and *retail* stock of Crockery and Farming Implements, to which they invite the attention of merchants and others.
Being IMPORTERS, we feel confident we can sell articles in our line on as favorable terms, and of as good quality, as can be purchased in the United States.
ALEX. McRAE, Jr.,
N. T. HARRISS.
Wilmington, Oct. 1, 1851. 97—tf.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having formed a co-partnership with Mr. N. T. HARRISS, is desirous of closing up his old business, and begs leave to urge upon those indebted to him the necessity of a prompt settlement of their bills. He at the same time tenders his thanks to his former customers for their kind patronage, and solicits a continuance of the same to the new firm.
ALEX. McRAE, Jr.
Wilmington, Oct. 1, 1851. 97—tf.

General Agency and Commission Business.

THE Subscribers have this day entered into a copartnership under the style of WHITAKER, WHITFIELD & Co., for the purpose of doing a general agency and commission business, and in offering their services to the public in that capacity they flatter themselves that they will be able to give satisfaction to all those who may consign any goods, wares, merchandize or country produce to them, either to sell on commission or forward. As it will be our greatest aim to please, we pledge ourselves to spare no pains in giving general satisfaction. They respectfully solicit the patronage of their friends and the public generally. The store is No. 3, North Water St. Dickinson's Fire-proof building, Wilmington, N. C.
JOHN R. WHITAKER,
JAMES W. WHITFIELD,
A. A. B. BOUTHALL.
REFERENCES:—John Dawson, Potter & Kidder, O. G. Parsley, Samuel Beery & Sons, G. R. French, and Ellis & Mitchell.
Wilmington, Jan. 29, 1852. 26—tf.

Hats for the Season.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER have just received their supply of HATS for their Spring and Summer Trade, which they can confidently recommend as being unsurpassed both in regard to style and quality. Their Moleskin HATS are something new and entirely different from any others offered in this City. We respectfully solicit a call as we are determined to sell, viz:
12 cases super extra Moleskin,
Men's and Boy's double Kossuth,
" " Lola Montes,
" " Texas and Spanish Campeachy,
" " Napier and Alboni Straw,
" " Braided Pedal "
" " China Pearl "
" " Bl'k and White fashionable Leghorn,
Canada Straw and Palm Hats,
Ladies Riding Hats,
Misses and Infants' Fancy Straw Hats,
Gent's Leather Hat Boxes, &c., &c. 38—

SPRING GOODS, 1852.
Just Received, at my Old Stand,

PLAID Silks, Lawns and Challeys.
French Worked Collars, very low,
Embroidered and plain Linen Cambric Hdkfs.
Swiss and Muslin Edgings and Insertings,
Lisle Lace and Edgings, Bobbin Edgings and Insertings,
Ladies' colored Kid and Silk Gloves,
Gent.'s Kid and do do.
Black French Bombazine and Alpacca.
J. BROWN,
No. 9 Fayetteville street.
March 16. 37—

SPRING SUPPLY, 1852.

I AM now receiving a large supply of MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, CHEMICALS AND GLASSWARE from the Manufacturers and Importers, and am prepared to furnish any articles in my line of the best quality, at such prices and upon such terms as must give satisfaction.
My old customers and those who have never dealt with me, are invited to send me their orders.
P. F. PESCUD.
March 18, 1862. 38—

Kirkbride's Tattersall's Heave Powders—for the radical and permanent cure of heaves, broken wind, colds, glanders, and all diseases which affect the mucous membrane, of the lungs, windpipe, throat and head of the *Horse*; also, to expel worms, loosen the hide, improve the appetitte and keep the animal in a good condition.
The subscriber has in store a fresh supply of the above valuable Medicine, and having seen its curative powers tested, is prepared to recommend it to the owners of diseased horses. P. F. PESCUD.
March 27, 1852. 40—

Paints, Paints.

20,000 LBS. Blake's and other Mineral Paints of the following colors to wit: Yellow, Light, and Dark Drab, Light and Dark Brown and Black, also Patent White Zinc or Porcelain Paints, Brown Zinc Paint, Pure White Lead, American Patent Dryer, Venitian Red, Spanish Brown, Yellow Ochre, Lamp-Black, Litharge, Red Lead, Chrome Greene, Chrome Yellow, Vermillion, Sand Paper, and a large supply of Varnishes, Oils, Paint Brushes, and graining Tools, now in store and for sale very low by P. F. PESCUD.
March 18, 1852. 38—

PARKER'S extract of Buchu, for the cure of gravel and other diseases of the bladder and urinary organs, In store and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.
Raleigh, March 26, 1852. 40—